

### **Indian before advent of Islam:**

#### **Intro:**

1. Continuous process of migration.
2. Rise of Brahmins.
3. Transitory period from Ancient India to Medieval India in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.
4. 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D, establishment of Muslim rule in Northern India.

#### **Political Condition:**

1. Lack of central Government.
2. Division of state into provinces, which were headed by Rajas.
3. Emergence of new dynasties.
4. No extensive Empire.

#### **Religious Condition:**

1. 3 Major religions : (i) Shudism (ii) Jainism (iii) Hinduism
2. No uniformity.
3. Worship of National Heroes as gods.

#### **Social Condition:**

1. Divided into many castes and sub-castes.
2. 4 main castes: (i) Brahman (ii) Kashtri (iii) Vesh (iv) Shuder
  - (i) Brahman: Brain, to control
  - (ii) Khatri: Arms, to work, warriors and nobles
  - (iii) Vesh: Stomach, farmers, herdsman, traders, etc
  - (iv) Shuder: Lowest Cast grew out of feet, labours, servants, slaves, etc.
3. Daughter Killing.
4. Satti.

#### **Economic Condition:**

1. Upper class lived a privileged life (Trade).
2. Lower class lived a miserable life (Agriculture).

#### **Education and Literature:**

1. People in general were well educated.
2. Many educational institutes and universities.

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### **Advent of Islam in Sub-continent and Muhammad Bin Qasim:**

#### **Intro:**

1. Advent of Islam 7<sup>th</sup> century, a turning point in history.

## **Muslim Empire: from Atlantic in west, Indus in east, Caspian in north and Niles in south.**

### **Earlier Arab attack on Sindh:**

1. During the reign of Caliph Omar a military expedition in 637-38 failed.
2. Later on Caliph Osman sent another expedition under Abdullah Bin Amar, who captured Siestan and Makran.
3. Difficult to conquer Sub-continent due to tough weather condition.
4. Al-Haris in 659 A.D and Al-Muhallab in 664 A.D made a campaign.

## **A beach head at Makran by Arabs in 8<sup>th</sup> century.**

### **Reasons of Arab Invasion on Sindh:**

1. Trading link with Ceylon.
2. Growing threats of Sindhi Dacoits.
3. Return of Muslim women and children.
4. Capture of ship by pirates supported by Raja Dahir.
5. Hajjaj demanded release of prisoners and action against pirates.

## **Rejection of Raja Dahir.**

### **Failed Attempts:**

1. Ubaid-Ullah failed and killed in military campaign against Raja.
2. Badi also failed and killed in 2<sup>nd</sup> attempt.

## **Finally Muhammad Bin Qasim Came.**

### **Arab Conquest of Sindh:**

1. In 712, Muhammad Bin Qasim launched an expedition.
2. 6000 Syrian infantry and 5 catapults with 2500 trained men.
3. Fort of                was conquered.

## **Raja Dahir escaped, Muhammad Bin Qasim decided further campaign.**

### **Conquest of Sweistan (Sehwan) :**

1. Raja of Neron surrendered.

## **In Sewistan, nephew of Raja Dahir decided to fight but people did not support him. He also surrendered.**

### **Defeat of Raja Dahir:**

1. After conquering fort of Ishbihar and defeating Raja Moka, Muhammad Bin Qasim met the army of Raja Dahir on bank of Indus in Rawar fort.
2. Raja was defeated and killed.

## **Brahmanabad, Arorh and Multan were conquered.**

### **Return of Muhammad Bin Qasim:**

1. 715 A.D, Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by new Caliph Salman.

### **He was put in prison and executed.**

### **Other Muslim Ruler:**

1. Ghaznavids.
2. Ghoris.
3. Delhi Dynasties.
4. Mughal Empire.

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### **Reasons of Decline of Mughals:**

#### **Intro:**

1. During 1707-38, failure of Aurangzeb's successor caused decline of Empire.
2. No discipline, poor internal law and order and external defence were badly effected.

### **REASONS:**

- 1. Majority of non-muslim population:**  
Despite strong rule, majority were non-muslim.
- 2. Akbar's religious policy of tolerance:**  
He married a hindu woman and gave important places in administration to hindus.
- 3. Untrustworthy Administration:**  
Army of mercenaries.  
Changing of loyalty.  
Anarchy and wastage of resources.
- 4. Luxurious living of Mughal Rule:**
- 5. Lack of military discipline:**  
Badly administered and form of military.  
Turned into hereditary.  
Corruption.  
Military insurrection.
- 6. Large scale of State:**  
Large state, meagre resources, declining control of centre, ill disciplined army and falling revenue.  
State within a state situation.
- 7. Financial Mismanagement:**  
Badly effected agriculture, trade and industry.  
Decreased revenue, emptied state exchequer.  
Anarchy in state.
- 8. Sectarian Jealousy and Violence:**  
Shia Sunni gap.  
Patronage of Shia by Kings.
- 9. War of Successions:**  
No law of succession.

- They fought each other.
- 10. Local Insurrections:**  
 Large State.  
 Bad administration and meagre.  
 No regular army.  
 Rise of Marathas.  
 Movement of Banaras (Rajpoot).  
 Sikhs in Punjab.
  - 11. Foreign attacks and colonization:**  
 1739 Nadir Shah of Iran attacked Delhi.  
 Ahmed Shah Abdal defeated Marhata at 3<sup>rd</sup> Pani Patt.  
 1740-63, colonization under Lord Clive by British.  
 Battle of Buxar.  
 1857 exile of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
  - 12. Weak Naval Force.**
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### Pre-Islamic Society

- 1. Wars and Bloodshed:**  
 Rajpoots were always ready for war.  
 Pride and prejudice against each other.
  - 2. Complicated Caste System:**  
 Divided into many caste.  
 Brahman, Kashtri, Vesh, and Shudar.
  - 3. Vices of Civilization:**  
 Daughter Killing.  
 Custom of Satti.  
 Luxurious way of living.
  - 4. Prejudice:**  
 Hindu considered them superior and literate.  
 Did not like to meet, eat or drink with others out of their caste or religion.
  - 5. Complicated Religion:**  
 Many gods and idols.  
 Barhma, Vishnu and Shiva.  
 Countless gods and sects.
  - 6. Economic Situation:**  
 No industry, No trade  
 Higher classes enjoyed a standard living while lower classes were exploited and lead a very poor life.
-

## **REFORMERS:**

### **Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi: (1564 1624)**

#### **Intro/ Background:**

One of greatest Muslim saint.  
Devoted his life for preservation of Islamic values.  
Also known as Mujadid Alif Sani (Reformer of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium)  
Born in 1564 A.D in Akbar`s reign.  
Belonged to noble religious family.  
Descendant of Hazrat Omar.

#### **Education:**

Early education at Sirhind.  
Memorized Quran, travelled to other places.  
Learnt Hadith, Tafseer, and Maqul  
Hadith from Maulana Kamal and Muhammad Yaqoob Kashmiri of Sialkot.

#### **In Akbar`s Court:**

To acquire the views of various Ulema from different sects.  
Met Sheikh Mubarik, Abul Fazl and Faizi.  
They tried to draw him to the court but he refused.  
Disciple of Khwaja Baqi Billah.  
Received Spiritual training.  
Return to Sirhind after his death.

#### **Services and Mission of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:**

##### **1. Social Condition of India:**

Un-Islamic practices and trends.  
Muslims sunk into different Heresies.  
Believed in miracles of saints.  
Indifference towards Quran and Sunnah.  
Akbar`s Din-E-Elahi.  
Assumed the titles of Mujadid-i-Azam, Imam-e-Adil.

##### **2. Philosophy of S.Ahmed:**

Based on,

Wahdatul Shahud  
Ittiba-i-Sunna.

Wahdatul Shahud:

Opposite to wahdatul wajood, means there is no differences between creator and creature and the universe is the manifestation of creator

While wahdatul shahud says that creator and creature were two different entities.

Ittiba-i-Sunna:

To follow the examples and teachings of Holly Prophet(PBUH).

##### **3. S.Ahmed`s letters:**

Wrote letters to many important men throughout the empire.  
Wanted to restore the original teachings of Islam.  
Maktoobat-e-Imam Rabani.  
Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana, Sadr-i-Jahan, Sheikh Farid and Khan-i-Azam.

- 4. Opposition to Royal Heresies:**  
Opposed din-e-elahi.  
Refused to serve in Akbar`s Court.  
Refused to perform prostration to Jahangir.  
He was imprisoned and released after 2 years.
  - 5. Preaching through Disciples:**  
Preached through number of disciples, sent them to all corners of the country.
  - 6. Two Nation Theory:**  
Staunch supporter of the separate identity of Muslims from Hindus.  
Against the joint Nationalism.  
Negate the Wahdat-ul-Wajood
  - 7. Effects S.Ahmed`s Teaching:**  
Bore fruit, assumed the shape of movement, which change the course of history.
  - 8. Countering the Wahdat-ul-Wajood:**  
Countered it and soon Muslim realized that it was not according to original belief.
  - 9. Success in getting Royal support:**  
Convinced Ulema of Mughal court.  
Jahangir promised to implement Islam as State religion.
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**SHAH WALI ULLAH(MUHADDITH DEHLAVI):**  
(1703 1762 A.D)

**Intro:**

Imam-ul-Hind  
Great saint, scholar and reformer.  
Brought Muslims on stable foundations.  
Continued the work of Mujadid Alif Sani.  
Struggled for religious, cultural, political, and social revival of Muslims of India.

**Biography:**

Born in pious family of Delhi on 21<sup>st</sup> Feb, 1703, 4 years before the death of Aurangzeb.

Qutub-ud-din Ahmed real name.  
Known as Shah Wali Ullah (friend of God) for pious habits.  
Shah Abdur Rehman, his father, was a sufi.  
He was engaged in compilation of Fatwa-i-Alamgiri by Emperor Aurangzeb.

**Education:**

Received early education from his father.  
Memorized Holy Quran in childhood.  
Received the education in Hadith, Tafsir, and spiritual disciplines from his father and also learnt logic and Ilm-e-Kalam.  
Excelled in Islamic learning.  
Studied Sahi Bukhari, and Islamic Fiqh.  
Studied Sharah-i-Waqaya and Hadya.  
Also some portion of Usul-i-Fiqh.  
Studied Mujizat Qanun of Hikmat and Sharah-i-Hadiya-i-Hikmat in the field of medicine.

Went to Madina and received education from Sheikh Abu Tahir Bin Ibrahim of Madina.

Obtained sanad of Hadith from him.

Started teaching at Madrassa Rahimia of Delhi for 12 years, after the death of his father.

### **Social Condition of India at the time of Shah Wali Ullah:**

Political and social conditions were highly deteriorated.

#### **1. Fall of Mughal Empire:**

After the death of Aurangzeb his successors were unable to control the empire. Mughal Empire began to collapse.

#### **2. Sectarian Jealousy:**

Claims of Superiority by religious sects.  
High tension between Shia and Sunni.

#### **3. Insurrection of Marhatas and Sikhs:**

Sikhs in Punjab and Marhatas in centre raised the banner of revolt.  
Raided and threatened Muslim Government.  
Hindu Nationalism(Intensified).

### **Shah Wali Ullah`s Services:**

#### **Religious Reforms:**

##### **a. Preaching of Islamic teachings/ injunctures:**

Returned to Delhi from Arabia when heard of unstable condition and chaos in 1732. He set himself to the sacred task of spiritual consolidation of Muslim Society. Trained students and sent them throughout country to preach Islamic injunctures. Urged Muslims to abandon un-islamic trends. Live their lives according to real teachings of Islam.

##### **b. Uniting Muslims of Different Sects:**

Studied all school of thoughts.  
Removed misunderstanding between Shia and Sunni.  
Provided a spiritual basis of national solidarity.

##### **c. Impressing upon the Rulers:**

Got in touch with rulers.  
Impressed them to enforce Islamic laws.  
Educated Muslim soldiers on the importance of Jihad.  
Urge them to wage Jihad for the glory of Islam.

#### **Political Services:**

##### **a. Political Awakening among Muslims:**

Provided leadership in the field of politics.  
Rise of Marhatas and Sikhs posed great threat to Mughal rule.  
Wrote letters to Muslim Nobles and informed them of the critical situation.  
Impressed Najib-ud-Daula, Rehmat Khan and Shuja-ud-Daula.

##### **b. Invitation to Ahmed Shah Abdali:**

Shah invited Ahmed Shah Abdali, when Muslim Nobles failed to tackle Marhatas. He attacked India and crushed the Marhatas in 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Pani Patt in 1761.

### **Works and Writings of Shah Wali Ullah:**

Wrote 50 books on mysticism (religion) and other branches of learning.  
His writings were great beacon house (hope) for Muslims of India.

#### **a. Persian translation of Holy Quran:**

In 1737-38, the first ever translation of Holy Quran in Persian.  
Invited criticism from orthodox Ulema who even threatened to kill him.  
Continued his mission.  
It is easier for Muslims to understand the meaning of Arabic.

#### **b. Hujjat-ullah-Baligha:**

It discusses the reasons of the social and religious decay of Muslims.  
It discusses the importance of Jihad.

#### **c. Books to bring about unity among Muslims:**

Shia, Sunni aggressively hostile to each other.  
It was damaging the unity.  
Shah wrote Izalat-al-Akhfa and Khilafat-ul-Khulafa, to remove misunderstanding between Shia and Sunni.

#### **d. Other Books:**

Al-Nawadir-Min-Al-Hadith.  
Tafhimat-i-Ilahiya.  
All are produced in Arabic and Persian

#### **e. Madrassah and Institutions:**

Wanted to educate the students for change.  
His son and disciple waged Jihad for the liberation of India.

### **Conclusion:**

Shah`s services helped Islam to survive in India.  
Muslims did not convert due to dedicated efforts of Shah.

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### **Syed Ahmed Shaheed:** (1786 1831)

#### **Intro:**

Disciple of Shah Abdul Aziz.  
Paved the way for the Muslims to fight the war of independence.  
Founder of a movement called Mujahideen.

#### **Background:**

Born in 29 Nov, 1786 at Raibareli (UP).  
Died 1831.  
Poor progress at Maktab.  
More interested in sports, games, and outdoor activities.  
Used to say that he would wage a Jihad against Atheists.  
At 18, came Delhi and became the disciple of Shah Abdul Aziz.  
First phase of Education: Acquired essential knowledge of Quran and the Hadith and Persian.  
Joined Army of Nawab Amir Khan of Tong in 1812.



Served for 7 years.

Second phase of education: Got ample experience both in actual warfare and practical politics.

1821, went to Makkah for Hajj.

Stayed there for 2 years.

Got the knowledge of the various movement of the world of Islam.

On 6 Aug, 1823, returned back and devoted himself to the religious and social reforms and preparation of Jihad.

Teaching of Syed may be classified into four heads.

1. Fight against corrupt practices and innovation.
2. Attitude towards Sikhs and Jihad.
3. Reforms of Sufism.
4. Political Aims.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed was a sufi but not from well known schools.

### **Political Objectives:**

Aimed at the renaissance of Islam in Indo-Pak in the religious and political spheres.

Movement was against Sikhs who had forbidden the call of Azan and extinguished religious freedom of Muslims of Punjab and NWFP.

Started Jihad against Sikhs.

Made journey from Raibareli to Nowshera to gain support.

Made H.Q in Dec, 1826.

Velayat Ali, Inayat Ali, Kramat Ali in the C.P and Shah Ismail and Abdul Hai in NWFP joined him.

Owing to high spiritual, moral and physical qualities and having sincere and brave friends, Syed Ahmed Shaheed could manage to gain support and sympathy of Muslim of Sub-continent. Even Raja of Gawalior offered him cash and presents.

### **Capture of Peshawar:**

1826, Syed Ahmed Shaheed attacked Sikhs in Akora.

Budh Singh cousin of Ranjit Singh was defeated.

Series of successes in the beginning.

Sceptic attitude of Pathans.

Secret relationships of Ranjit Singh with some of the influential tribal chiefs supporting Syed Ahmed Shaheed asking them to withdraw.

Next battle at Saidu Sharif in 1827.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed was poisoned by the servant.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed was defeated due to disloyalty.

6000 Muslims were killed..

Hostilities with chief.

Yar.M.Khan was killed.

1830, Peshawar was occupied by Mujahideen.

At Balakot, last battle, Syed Ahmed Shaheed was martyred with S. Ismail.

### **Causes of Failure:**

No co-operation with Hindustan and local followers.

Lack of funds, poor war equipments and lack of proper military training.

Sectarian propaganda.

Conspiracies of Ranjit Singh.

Ignorance of the economic side by the followers of Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

Depression of poors.

Marriage by force.

Harsh attitude of Syed's Govt.  
More resistance by Pathans. British fought against them and brought the movement to an end.

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### **Fraizi Movement:**

#### **Intro:**

Started in 1<sup>st</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
Haji Shariat Ullah, the founder.  
Started in Bengal, to change the social conditions of Muslims of Bengal.

#### **Biography:**

Born in district of Faridpur in 1768,  
Died in 1840  
Master of various subjects in early age.  
At 18, went to Makkah for hajj.  
Met sheikh Tahir and received training.  
At 20 came back.

#### **Condition of Bengal:**

Miserable Condition.  
British policy of distrust has given economic and educational depression.  
Oppression of Zamindars.  
Muslim gone far away from the path of true religion.  
Impressed by Hindus and sunk in various superstitions.

#### **Services:**

Started his movement by the name of Fraizi Movement.  
Raised against evils and to awaken the Muslims.  
Ask people to give up un-Islamic customs and practices and act upon the commandments of religion called Faraiz or Duties.  
Also against oppression of Zamindars.  
Declared country as Dar-ul-Harb, where Eid and Friday Prayers could not be offered.  
Directed Jihad against the religious oppression and superstitions.  
Forbad Tazia in Moharram and dancing and singing on wedding.

#### **Impacts:**

His character changed Muslim Masses.  
Established relation of Ustad and Shagird.  
Gave new life to Bengali Muslims, especially Peasants.

#### **Conclusion:**

Sowed the seed of independence in Bengal.  
Brought renaissance in history of Bengal.

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### **SIR SYED AHMED KHAN** **EARLY LIFE**

#### **Intro:**

S.S.A.K, a great scholar and reformer.

Came forward to guide the Muslims who were destined to be ruined from Indian society as result of Hindu and British domination.

Born in Delhi on 17. October, 1817.

Noble family.

**Education:**

Early education from his maternal grandfather (Khwaja Farid).

He was a renowned scholar and P.M at the Mughal court.

Holy Quran, Arabic and Persian.

Also excellence in Math, History and Medicine.

**Government Services:**

After completing education S.S joined Govt. service in 1838.

Financial burden after the death of father and grand father.

Joined as a clerk.

Soon qualified for the post of MUNSIF(sub-judge) in 1841, Posted to Fatahpur Sekri.

On the death of his elder brother, transferred to Delhi.

Remained there from 1846 to 1854.

In 1846, promoted to the position of Chief Judge.

Wrote his famous book in Delhi, ASRAR-US-SANADID (Antiques of Delhi).

1855, transferred to Bijnaur where he compiled the History of Muslim Rule in India.

Also wrote AIN-I-AKBARI and HISTORY OF BIJNAUR in 1855.

**Services During war of independence 1857:**

S.S was in Bijnaur at the time of war.

He saved many british officers even at the risk of his own life.

On one occasion he used his influence on the mob and pacified them, when a few british officers were taking refuge in a collectors bungalow.

He was offered as estate for his services but he refused to accept the same.

In 1877, he was appointed as a member of Imperial council.

Knighthood in 1888.

In 1886, the university of Edinburgh conferred a degree of LLD.

**SERVICES OF SIR SYED:**

**Intro:**

S.S offered meritorious services in the Educational, Political, Social and Religious fields.

Did all which could up lift Muslims in the society and stabilize them on strong footings.

**Educational Services:**

S.S two fold programme for Muslims renaissance which included;

**i.** Modern education for Muslims.

**ii.** Cooperation with the British Govt.

Without modern knowledge no respectable place for Muslims in society.

Practical steps for implementing his plan.

1859, school at Muradabad(Persian and Arabic were taught).

1863, school at Ghazipur.

1864, Scientific society at Ghazipur to translate the modern work from English to Urdu and Persian to make them easier to understand.

1866, Aligarh institute Gazette was published.

Main aim was to promote the feeling of good will between Muslims and Britishers.

1869, went to London.

1870, set up a body as Anjuman-i-Taraqi-i-Musalmanan-i-Hind, to impart modern

knowledge to the Muslims of India.

1877, establish of M.A.O college at Aligarh was a monumental achievements of S.S.

In May 1874, M.A.O high school was established.

Both modern and Islamic education was imparted.

School was open for both Hindu and Muslim students.

College was raised to the university level in 1920, became Aligarh University.

1886, formation of Mohammadan Educational Conference.

Conference held public meetings to discuss modern tech, for the development in the field of education and adoption of those techniques.

Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Vikar-ul-Mulk, Shibli and Hali were included in the conference.

### **POLITICAL SERVICES:**

S.S after the war of 1857, advised Muslims to keep away from politics unless they equipe themselves with modern knowledge.

Because the acquisition of knowledge will bring about the economic rehabilitation of Muslims.

Enable them to compete Hindus in Political field.

S.S advised Muslims not to join the Congress.

#### **1. Promoting friendly relations between Muslims and Britishers:**

The war of independence caused great deal of mistrust between Muslims and Britishers.

Britishs attitude was biased towards Muslims.

He removed the mistrust between two.

Wrote a pamphlet on the causes of Indian Revolt and removed mistrust.

He explained the real causes of war in Rasala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

He declared that Muslims were as much responsible as Hindus and other communities.

He attributed the war to the following reasons;

i. Non-Representation of Indian in legislative council.

ii. Forcible conversion of Indians into Christianity.

iii. Mismanagement of Indian army.

iv. Ill management of Govt. which created large scale of dissatisfaction.

In above circumstances to hold Muslims responsible for war was not justified.

#### **2. Formation of British India Association in 1866:**

The objective to express the grievances of Muslims and their point of view to British people and British parliament.

The association sent several important representatives on behalf of Indian people to British Parliament.

#### **3. Loyal Muhammadan of India:**

Wrote detailed account of those Muslims who rendered valuable services to British Empire.

### **SOCIAL SERVICES**

Did not like conservative attitude of the Muslims.

Wanted to see the revival of Muslims in Social Life.

He took several steps;

**1. Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq:**

The most influential magazine.

Outlining the ethical aspects of Muslim Life.

He criticized the conservative way of life of Muslims.

Advised them to adopt new trends of society.

**2. Promotion of Urdu Language:**

Took the task of protecting Urdu Language.

Founded Anjuman-i-Tarraki-i-Urdu.

**3. Orphan House:**

Opened number of orphan houses to provide shelter to the orphans and save them from the Christian Missionaries.

**4. Pioneer of Two Nation Theory:**

He was supporter of Hindu Muslim unity but later on disappointed and convinced that both nations could never be united.

He realised the Hindu Design.

Declared Hindu Muslim separate Nations, with distinct cultural identity.

Hindi-Urdu controversy.

Attitude of Congress.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES:

Rendered services for the safeguard of the religious freedom of the Muslims of India.

As a great lover of Prophet(PBUH), S.S wrote his book Essay On The Life Of Muhammad, which gave a befitting reply on the objectionable remarks of William Mur in his book Life Of Muhammad.

**1. Philosophical Commentary on Bible:**

Wrote Tabaeen-al-Kalam in which he pointed out similarities between Islam and Christianity.

Thus at one hand he countered the malign propaganda of missionaries and at the other hand he promoted good relations between Muslims and British.

**2. Ahkam-e-Tuam-e-Ahle-Kitab:**

The principles of eating and drinking in Islam were discussed.

He declared that it was not against Islam to eat with Christians on the same table.

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The **Imperial Legislative Council** was a [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature) \o "Legislature" [legislature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature) for [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) \o "India" [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) during the middle years of the [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Raj"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) \o "British Raj" [British Raj](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj).

The [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government\\_of\\_India\\_Act\\_1909"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1909) \o "Government of India Act 1909" [Government of India Act 1909](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1909) increased the number of members of the Legislative Council to sixty, of which twenty-seven were to be elected. For the first time, Indians

were admitted to membership, and there were six Muslim representatives, the first time that such representation had been given to a religious group.

Under the HYPERLINK "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government\\_of\\_India\\_Act\\_1919](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1919)" \o "Government of India Act 1919" [Government of India Act 1919](#), the Imperial Legislative Council was converted into a new Imperial or HYPERLINK "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Legislative\\_Assembly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Legislative_Assembly)" \o "Central Legislative Assembly" [Central Legislative Assembly](#) which became the lower house of a HYPERLINK "<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameral>" \o "Bicameral" [bicameral](#) parliament, with a new HYPERLINK "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council\\_of\\_State\\_%28India%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_State_%28India%29)" \o "Council of State (India)" [Council of State](#) as an upper house, reviewing legislation passed by the Assembly.

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## **DAR-UL-ULOOM-I-DEOBAND AT SAHARANPUR:**

Tehrik-e-Deoband started with a Madrassah at Deoband for religious education. Began working on 14, April, 1866.

### **Founder of Deoband:**

Haji Muhammad Abid launched.  
Took a lot of pain in fund collection.  
Set up madrassa at a small mosque.

### **Efforts of Maulana Muhammad Qasim Naunantvi:**

Haji Abid requested Muhammad Qasim Naunantvi to teach at Deoband.  
He left his Govt. job and joined.  
10 rupees salary.  
Sincere efforts bore fruit.  
Institution was successful.

Due to his dedicated services, the institute came to be known as Qasim-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband.

Muhammad Qasim was appointed as its first principal **Other Teachers:**

Maulana Muhammad Yaqoob, M. Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, M. Ashraf Usmani and M. Mehmood-ul-Hassan.

M. Qasim remained head of Dar-ul-uloom till 1880, Died at 49.

Rashid Ahmad Gangohi became head till 1905.

After him M. Mehmood-ul-Hassan took charge.

In 1931, the number of students were 900 from all over India.

Dar-ul-Uloom consist of a large building with different departments and its own library.

### **Causes of Deoband Movement:**

To counter Anti-Islamic propaganda against Christian missionaries after 1857 war.

Desire of Muslim renaissance.

To propagate knowledge of Quran and Hadith.

### **Services of Deoband:**

#### **i. Educational:**

#### **a. Religious Teachings:**

Dar-ul-uloom as a prestigious seat of Islamic learning imparted education in different disciplines which included education on Quran, Hadith, Arabic, Islamic Jurisprudence, philosophy and Islamic History.

Ulema of Dar-ul-uloom were highly respected personalities and their Fatwa carried great importance.

#### **b. Administrative Guidance of other Institutes:**

On of the most respected theological academy of Muslim world.

Excellent administrative set up.

Provided administration guidance to other institutes.

#### **c. Modern features of education:**

Contained number of British Educational System.

**i.** Division of students in regular academic groups.

**ii.** Maintenance of attendance register.

**iii.** Written examination.

#### **ii. Political Services:**

#### **a. Jamiat-ul-uluma-i-Islam:**

M. Ashraf Ali Thanvi and M. Shabir Usmani set up Jamiat-i-Uluma-i-Islam.  
Supported Pakistan Movement.  
Extended valuable assistance to Quaid-e-Azam.

**b. Jamiat-ul-uluma-i-Hind:**

M. Hussain Ahmed Madni and Mufti Kifayat supported congress under the influence of M. Abdul Kalam Azad.

**iii. Religious Services:**

Deoband produced many eminent Ulema like Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Rashid Ahmed, Hussain Madni.

These scholars successfully checked the growth of Christianity and gave befitting reply to Anti-Islamic Propaganda.

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**COMPARISON OF DEOBAND AND ALIGARH:**

**1. Political Field:**

**ALIGARH**

**Towards British:**

Based on the policy of reconciliation with British.  
S.S remained loyal to Britishers during 1857 war.  
Adopted reconciliatory policy afterward.

**Towards Congress:**

S.S advised Muslims to keep away from congress politics.  
Equipped themselves with modern education.

**DEOBAND**

**Towards British:**

Against the reconciliation policy.  
M. Rashid Gangohi participated in the war of 1857.  
Was put in jail.  
Rigid attitude against British.

**Towards Congress:**

Rashid Gangohi supported congress.  
Encourage Muslims to participate.

**REMARKS:**

**These differences widened the gulf between two.**

**2. Educational Differences:**

**ALIGARH**

Stress on Western education.  
English was taught.  
Main objective to produce bunch of students equipped with modern knowledge.



## **DEOBAND**

Neglected contemporary modern education.  
Religious Subjects.  
Avoided teachings of English Language.

### **Conciliation between two:**

M. Mehmood-ul-Hassan(Principal) encouraged the context between Aligarh and Deoband.

1906, Jamiat-ul-Ansar was set up.

It was agreed that Deoband would provide religious teachings to the Aligarh students and vice versa.

As a result, Jamia Milia was established in Delhi in 1920.

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## **NADVAT-UL-ULEMA**

Founded by Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor, Maulana Shibli Naumani and Maulana Abdul Haq in 1894 at Lucknow.

It was established to equip Muslim students with both Western and Islamic Education.

As MAO and DEOBAND failed to fulfil the requirements.

Started functioning in 1898.

Faced financial difficulties.

Assistance from nobles of Shah-Jahan Pur.

Fixation of the grants by the Hyderabad state in 1900 and Bhopal in 1905.

Govt. also sanctioned monthly grant of Rs. 500.

### **Services of Shibli:**

Born in Azamgarh in 1857.

Education in madrassah.

Joined Aligarh as assistant professor of Arabic in 1888.

S.Syed encouraged him.

Shibli was sensitive man.

Wanted high respect and status in Aligarh.

He did not like altogether western system of Aligarh.

Emergence of differences between him and S.Syed.

Joined Nadva when established.

His association increased the prestige of Nadva.

Made incharge of the Institute.

Brought the institution to glory.

But his attitude with fellow and colleague was not very good.

He took disciplinary action against M. Abdul Karim and removed him in 1913.

Great agitation against him.

He resigned.

Maulana Abdul Hayee, Nawab Hussain Ali Khan, and Dr. Syed Abdul Ali succeeded Shibli as administrator of Nadva.

His resignation greatly affected Nadva.

## **OBJECTIVES:**

Fusion of western and religious knowledge.  
Promotion of Islamic knowledge and thought.  
Reforms in Islamic education. (change in curriculum).  
Unity among Muslims.  
Welfare of Muslims.

**SYLLABUS:**

Modern science subjects.  
Tafseer.  
Hindi and Sanskrit.  
Hijjatul Balagha.

**SERVICES OF NADVA:**

**1. Equipping Muslims with modern knowledge.**

**2. Valuable Books.**

Teachers and students wrote many valuable books and influenced the contemporary writers.

**3. Propagation of learning and Islamic Values.**

Al-Nadva an important magazine of Lucknow.

It was the exponent of Nadvi movement and because invaluable writings of eminent Muslim Scholars all the people benefited from this.

**4. In political Sphere.**

Kept aloof from political activities.

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**URDU HINDI CONTROVERSY:**

**Intro:**

Started in 1867.

Hindus demonstrated against Urdu, wanted to replace it with Hindi as official language.

Spread all over the country.

**Replacement of Urdu with Hindi:**

1871, George Campbell (Bengal) scrapped Urdu from books.

1900, Anthony McDonald (UP) declared Hindi as official language.

British wanted to cripple Muslims and their culture for revenging the war of 1857.

**Reaction of Muslims:**

Decision brought sense of shock among Muslims.

The Muslim leaders criticized it.

Nawab mohsin mobilized students of Aligarh and wide spread agitation was observed.

**Sir Syed`s Effort:**

1887, demand of Dar-ul-Tarjuma to translate authentic work in Urdu.

Central Association in Allahabad for protection of Urdu.

Growth of Two-Nation Theory.

Urdu Defense Society was formed.

Anjuman-e-Tarraqi-i-Urdu, produced several books on Urdu literature under the supervision of Baba-i-Urdu.

**Political Impacts:**

Hindu wanted total extermination of Muslim Culture.  
Brought political awareness among Muslims.  
Sir Syed put forward two-nation theory in 1868.

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**PARTITION OF BENGAL**

**Reasons of Partition:**

Huge population of over 80 million.  
Vast area.  
Under the rule of Lievt. Govt.  
Administrative problems and difficulties.

**Partition:**

Lord Curzon visited the area in Feb 1904.  
Proposal was sent on Feb, 1905.  
Partition was approved on Oct, 1905.  
Bengal was divided into two;  
West Bengal = 54 m Population (Hindu 42 m ; Muslim 9 m)  
East Bengal = 31 m Population (Hindu 12 m ; Muslim 19 m)

**Muslim Reaction:**

Welcomed the partition.  
Happier prospect of economic life.  
Relief from Hindu atrocities.  
Political and Social benefits.

**Hindu Reaction:**

Showed great resentment and agitation.  
Protested.

**Reasons of agitation:**

Muslim majority.  
Fear of Hindu Lawyers.  
Fear of Hindu Press.  
Fear of landed class and capitalists.  
Political sphere, no more hegemony of Hindus.

**Agitation:**

Declared it the insult of Hindus.  
Issue of Sacred Cow.  
National tragedy day.  
Refused to pay taxes.  
Congress supported agitation.  
Swadeshi Movement.  
Law and Order + British were attacked.

**Impact of agitation:**

Forced British to re-think the partition.  
The situation getting worse.  
Finally decided to annul the partition.

**Annulment of Partition:**

12 Dec, 1911 at Delhi Darbar.  
King George.

**Effects of Annulment on Muslims:**

Exposed Hindus prejudice.  
Realized their weakness.  
Felt the need of strong political guidance.  
Strengthened the two nation theory.

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**SIMLA DEPUTATION:**

- o Oct, 1906.
- o Caused political awakening of Muslims.
- o Need of Meaningful and effective expression of Muslim desires.
- o 35 members.
- o Under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan.

**Muslim Demands:**

- a. Separate electorate.
- b. Share in Ministerial services.
- c. Mohammedan Judges.
- d. Mohammedan in viceroys executive council.
- e. Share in Imperial legislative council.
- f. Muslim University.

**Lord Minto`s Reply:**

Cordially received.  
Carefully listened to demands.  
Sympathetic attitude.  
Assured of safeguard of their political interests.

**Importance:**

- a. First organized representation.
  - b. Exposed Hindu Attitude.
  - c. Step towards Muslim League.
  - d. Muslim Nationalism was promoted.
- 

**FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:**

Success of Simla deputation paved the way for the formation of Muslim League. Beside the congresss anti-Muslim activities forced Muslims to have a political organization of their own.  
In 1906, at Dacca, the All India Muslim educational conference, annual session. Prominent Muslim leader attended the conference.  
Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Dacca announced a meeting of leaders at his house. The idea of political association was discussed.

So Dec 1906, another meeting presided by Nawab Vikar-ul-Malik. Nawab Salim Ullah Khan, moved a resolution which was supported by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and others. Resolution was passed and Muslim League came into being.

**Objectives:**

- Friendly relation between Muslim and Government.
- Promotion of Loyalty.
- Removal of misconceptions.
- Representation of Muslims.
- Protect their political rights.
- Advancing their interest to government.
- Represent their needs.
- Friendly relation with other communities.
- Removal of hostile feelings among Muslims against other communities.

**Organization of Muslim League:**

Nawab Mohsin and Viqar as joint secretaries.

**Constitutional Committee:**

- Six members to draft constitution of Muslim League.
- All were of Simla Deputation.
- Rule and regulation was given to Maulana Johar to draft.
- Rule and regulations were called Green Book.

**1st Session:**

- At Karachi, 29-30 December, 1907.
- Sir Adamjee Pirbhai presided.
- Constitution was scrutinized and adopted.
- Session adjourned.

**Resumption of the Session:**

- On 18 March, 1908, at Aligarh, at the residence of Nawab Muzzamil Ahemd Khan, joint secretary of Aligarh College.
- Justice Shah din, presided.

**President:**

Sir Agha Khan

**Secretary:**

- Hassan Bilgiram.
- Branches all over the country.

**London Branch of Muslim League:**

- Syed Amir Ali established Muslim Association, converted to London Branch.

**Immediate Success:**

- Drew government attention on demands made by Simla Deputation.
- Share in appointment in government jobs.
- Seats in Legislative bodies on Local, Provincial, and Central Level.
- Appointment of Muslim judges in courts.
- Share of Muslims in syndicate and Senate of universities.
- Separate electorate in Minto Morley Reforms 1909.
- Auqaf bill was passed by which the management of Awqaf was taken by government.

- Judge rose to High Court.
- Mr. Ashraf-ud-din (Calcutta High Court)
- Mr. Karamat Hussain (Allahabad High Court)
- Mr. Shah Din (Punjab High Court)

### **Services:**

Became more representative and influential.  
 Jinah's entry in 1913.  
 The leading organization in Pakistan movement.  
 Divided into phases;  
 Initial phase (1906-1912)  
 Change in Objective (1915)  
 Policy of Rapprochement (1913-1922)  
 Period of dissention (1923-1934)  
 Reorganization of Muslim League (1934-1939)  
 Journey toward Pakistan (1940-1947)

### **1. Initial Phase (1906-1912):**

Same as immediate success.  
 Annulment of Partition brought Muslims under the Muslim umbrella.  
 Anti-Congress attitude.

### **3. Change in Objective:**

Annulment of partition of Bengal disappointed Muslims.  
 Kanpur Mosque.  
 New strategy of self-government.  
 Educated Muslims of their interests.

### **4. Policy of Rapprochement:**

Jinah Joined in 1913.  
 Policy of moderation.  
 Hindu-Muslim unity.  
 Joint Session Lucknow 1916.  
 Congress accepted separate electorate.  
 Khilafat movement 1919.  
 Non-Cooperation 1920.  
 Feb, 1922, Chura Churi.  
 Gandhi called off non-cooperation.  
 End of unity.

### **5. Period of Dissention:**

Divided among two section  
 i. Jinah League (Independent policy)  
 ii. Shafi League (Policy of Cooperation)  
 Simon Commission (1927)  
 Jinah boycotted and Shafi cooperated.  
 Jinah League Session Calcutta 1927.  
 Shafi League Session Lahore 1928.  
 Jinah's Fourteen Points.  
 Jinah disappointed and permanently settled in England.  
 Liaquat Ali Khan brought him back in 1934.

### **5. Reorganization:**

Jinah and Shafi League united in 1934.  
Jinah as President.  
Muslim conference merged 1934.  
Parliamentary Board was made in 1936 (54 members).  
Poona Session 1938. (Feroz Din said Quaid-e-Azam)  
Congress ministries rule.  
Day of deliverance 22 Dec, 1939.

## **6. Journey towards Pakistan:**

Struggle towards independences.  
Muslim State.  
Lahore Resolution 1940.  
MSF.  
Election 1946.  
Two Nation Theory.  
Pakistan 14, August, 1947.

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## **MINTO MORLEY REFORMS, 1909:**

Hindu Mahasba has emerged.  
Prejudicial concept of nationalism.  
To eliminate Muslims.  
Drove Muslims to worry of their future.

Muslims concluded.  
Constitution safeguard.  
Demand of separate electorate.  
Simla deputation.

British government fully aware of Muslim apprehension.  
1908, Golden Jubilee of Edward announced constitutional reforms.  
Lord Minto in collaboration with Lord Morley formed the reforms.  
Enforced in 1909.

## **Provision of Reforms:**

Separate electorate.  
Separate electorate role.  
Expansion of Legislative council.  
Authority of council enhanced.  
Viceroy's council membership.  
60 members.  
Membership of provinces.  
Bengal, Madras, UP, Orissa and Bihar = 50 Members.  
Punjab, Burma, Assam = 30 Members.  
Indians included in Executive Council of Viceroy.  
Local bodies allowed to elect members.  
Appointment of lievt.govt. in: Bengal, Bombay, Burma.

## **LUCKNOW PACT:**

### **Introduction.**

Milestone in the political-constitutional history of India.  
 Regarded as high water mark of Hindu-Muslim unity.  
 1<sup>st</sup> and last pact between Congress and League on the issue of Separate electorate.

### **Background/ Factors:**

It was not an accidental action.

#### **1. Changes in Muslim Politics in the beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century:**

Annulment of partition.  
 Tragedy of Kanpur Mosque.  
 Delay in elevating of Aligarh college to University.  
 Miserable condition of Muslims in Balkan.  
 These factors caused changes in the Muslim Politics.

#### **2. Emergence of New educated leadership:**

Anti-imperialist slogans by educated leadership.  
 Decrease in age limit and membership fee in Muslim League.

#### **3. Rise of new trend of Journalism:**

Popularity of new Muslim press such as, Comrade, Al-Hilal, Hamdard, Zamindar.  
 Open criticism of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Shaukat Ali, Abal Kalam Azad, Zafar Ali Khan on Government, gave new bent to Muslim Nationalistic Sentiments.

#### **4. Efforts for Hindu-Muslim Unity:**

Since 1910, Muslim Leadership started new efforts for unity.  
 Hindu-Muslim unity is inevitable for getting more and more rights.  
 In 1910 session of Muslim League, Hakim Ajmal Khan expressed these sentiments.  
 Calcutta Unity Conference was convened, in which 60 Hindus and 40 Muslim delegates participated.

#### **5. Role of Muslim League In London Branch:**

Annual report of 1912, suggested to overcome Hindu-Muslim differences.  
 Establishment of representative board of two communities to resolve the communal issues.  
 Proposed that Muslim should stop cow slaughter and Hindu should stop interfering in Muslim prayers.  
 These changes Hindu Mentality.  
 Support/ Sympathizes of Hindus/ Congress with Bulkan Muslims.

#### **6. Change in AIML`s Creed:**

Harsh attitude of British forced Muslim League to change its creed.  
 4<sup>th</sup> objective was included which was the attainment of self-government.  
 It was done on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1913 in Lucknow Session of Muslim League.

#### **7. Role of Liberal Leadership:**

Prominence of liberal leaders on both sides.  
 S.P Sinha, Barrister Mazhar ul Haq, Jinnah, Anne Besant, Hakim Ajmal Khan.



**8. Jinnah`s Role:**

Jinnah`s inclusion cemented the Hindu Muslim unity.  
Jinnah force AIML to change the policies of League.

**9. Out break of World War I:**

1914, the war increased the realization that it was right time to press joint demands.

**10. Scheme of 19:**

Sep 1916, 19 members of Imperial Legislative Council presented a draft, which called for further constitutional reforms.

It included Jinnah.

Happen for the first time.

**LUCKNOW PACT; MAJOR DEVELOPMENT:**

Session of both parties at same place and time. (Dec 1915, In Bombay)

Muslim League presided by Barrister Mazhar ul Haq.

Congress = S.P Sinha.

Establishment of committees for joint constitutional pact.

Met on Nov, 1916 in Calcutta.

Prepared a scheme, passed by both parties in Lucknow on Dec 1916.

**FEATURES OF LUCKNOW PACT:**

- a. Hindu agreed separate electorate.
- b. 1/3 representation of Muslims in Imperial Legislative Council.
- c. Weightage System was introduced.
- d. No bill shall be presented by non-official members against another nation without  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the members of affected nation opposed it.
- e. Members of Imperial Legislative Council be increased up to 150.  
4/5 members, direct elected.  
President of the council by members.  
Not selected by the govt.  
Member of legislative councils of larger provinces should be 125.  
Smaller provinces should be 50 to 75.
- f. Right to move adjournment motion to central plus provincial legislative council.
  7. Provincial autonomy.  
Decrease in authority of secretary of state.  
No civil servant as Governor or Head of Provincial govt.
- a. Right to ask supplementary questions.
- b. All sources except customs, post, telegraph, \_\_\_\_\_, opium and railway be transferred to provinces.
- c. Instead of council of secretary of state, there should be two assistant secretaries.  
One Indian.  
Salary should be given by exchequer not from Indian treasury.
- d. 1/2 of the members of the executive council of Governor General must be Indian.  
Should be elected by the members of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- e. Same should be for member of the executive council of governors.
- f. Separation of judiciary from the executive.  
No officer should be delegated with judicial authority.

### **SIGNIFICANCE:**

- a. Lucknow pact, only light spot.
- b. Firm foundation for the political advance of Muslims.
- c. Opened way for joint efforts by Hindus and Muslims for attainment of Self-govt.
- d. First and last pact between two parties on separate electorate.
- e. Great success for League as Congress conceded all the important Muslim demands. Crucial for Muslims.
- f. Created conclusive environment for launching of joint anti-imperialist movement.
- g. Carried great constitutional significance in future.

### **CRITICISM:**

1. Muslims gained certain advantages at the cost of their majorities in Punjab and Bengal.
2. Weightage was not of much use to them where as the loss of majorities in two major provinces resulted in serious handicaps.
3. The scheme did not envisage a fully representative or parliamentary form of govt.

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### **KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:**

#### **Intro:**

Khilafat Movement assumed great importance.  
Marked with the real beginning of popular politics of Muslims.  
First and last movement launched jointly by Hindus and Muslims.  
The failure had great set back for Hindu-Muslim relations.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Turks-Italian war 1912, Balkan wars of 1912-1913.  
Participation of Turkey in World War I (1914-1918) against UK and allies but defeated.  
Large slice of Ottoman Empire was given to victor.  
5<sup>th</sup> July 1919, formation of All India Khilafat Committee.  
Ali Brothers organized it.  
17 Oct 1919, Khilafat day was observed.  
13 Nov 1919, First Khilafat Conference at Delhi.  
Khilafat delegation went to London (March, 1920)  
Returned on Oct 1920 but failed.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- a. Protection of Ottoman Empire.
- b. Protection of Holy Places.
- c. Protection of Caliphate.

#### **AGITATION:**

Anti-Government speeches.  
Non-cooperation movement.  
Boycott of English goods.  
Arrest of leaders.

Incident of Chura Churi in Feb 1922, 22 Policemen were killed.

**CAUSES OF FAILURE:**

- a. Khilafat Movement was an emotional sentiments based on weak grounds.
- b. Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement were not compatible. Muslims supported Khilafat cause. Hindus to shake the foundation of British rule.
- c. Khilafat was an international issue, Muslims of India couldnt solve it.
- d. Failure of Hijrat Movement.
- e. Gandhi`s withdrawal.
- f. End of Khilafa by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in 1924.
- g. Absence of Jinnah and Others.

**IMPACTS:**

1. Real beginning of Muslim popular politics.
2. Inculcated anti-imperialist consciousness among the Muslims.
3. First and Last jointly launched movement.
4. Provided great boost to Muslim Nationalism in sub-continent.
5. Encouragement of Muslims.
6. Imparted political training to Muslims.
7. Great mobilizational impact.
8. Popularity of Muslim Journalism.
9. Impact on Pakistan Movement.

**NEGATIVE SIDE:**

1. Emotional movement.
2. Disastrous consequences of Hijrat Movement.
3. Provided an opportunity to Gandhi to become a top notch leader of India.
4. Khilafat Movement was followed by the era of communal antagonism.
5. Disastrous consequences of involvement of Ulema and Students in politics.
6. Islamization of Indian politics.
7. Muslim League remained dormant.
8. Collapse of Hindu Muslim unity.

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**NEHRU REPORT**

- \* After the rejection of simon commission report in 1927 Lord Birkenhead challenged to make their own.
- \* All Parties conference on Feb,1928.
- \* formation of working committee to determine the future constitution of india.
- \* Presided by Moti lal Nehru Taj BahadurSupru, G.R Pardhan, M.R Jaikar, N.A, Joshi, S.Ali Imam. Shoib Qureshi

**Nehru Report:-**

1. Full responsible govt in center.

2. Rejected separate electorate.
  3. Executive committee to deal foreign affairs, defence and Army.
  4. Separation of sindh from bombay.
  5. Reforms in Balochistan and NWFP
  6. Unitary form of govt.
  7. Hindi as Official language.
  8. Bicameral Legs. (Senate=200, H.O.R=500)
  9. List of 19 Fundamental rights.
  10. G.G appoints CM & Ministers on CM's advice.
- \* It was published in 1928

#### **Muslim Rections:-**

- \* Hindu prejudicial approach.
- \* Anti-muslim.

#### **All Parties National Convention:-**

- \* Culcata, on Dec 1928, Quide presented some amendments.
- \* 1/3 representation to Muslims
- \* Muslim Rep. in Punjab & Bengal
- \* Residuary powers to Provinces
- \* Hindus rejected it.

#### **All Parties Muslim Conference:-**

In Dehli, 1929, under Agha Khan was held.

- \* separate electorate
- \* Federal System
- \* 1/3 Seats
- \* Rep. in Center & Prov. Ministers
- \* Muslim majority in Muslim provinces.

Hindus rejected to accept any amendment in Nehru's Report.

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### **FOURTEEN POINTS**

Meeting of M.L in Delhi on Dec, 1929, presentation of Quaid's formula to counter malignancy of Nehru report & presenting safeguards to Muslim

- \* Federal, with reswiduary power for provinces.
- \* Provincial autonomy
- \* Affective rerest. of Minorities in all legislative & electecd bodies
- \* 1/3 Muslim rep. in center.
- \* separate electorate, community and abandone.

- \* Territorial redistribution, no effect to Punjab, Bengal, NWFP.
- \* Full religious liberty.
- \* 3/4 communal legislation
- \* Separation of Sindh from Bombay.
- \* Reforms in Balochistan & NWFP.
- \* Services share to Muslim
- \* Safeguards to Muslim Culture, Language, religion & civilization.
- \* 1/3 Ministries.
- \* Change in const in consensus of states.

#### **Factors leading to 14 Points:-**

- \* Jinnah desire of Hindu Muslim Unity.
- \* Demands of M.L in 3 Successive session of 24,25,26 were.
  - i) Separate electorate
  - ii) Full religious liberty
  - iii) Appointment of Royal Commission to formulate Indian constitution.
  - iv) Adequate & effective representation of Minorities in provinces.
- \* Delhi Proposals

Jinnah's forgo from the right of separate electorate,

#### **Significance of 14 Points:-**

- \* Minimum charter of Muslim demands.
  - \* A constitution document which ensured the protection of rights, not only of Muslims but also of other minorities.
  - \* Divided forces were united ( Union of Muslim league)
  - \* Established Jinnah's credentials as the representative leader of Muslims. Firmly established leagues representative credentials.
  - \* Great act of statesmanship of Jinnah over shadowed the popularity of all the rivals of M.L i-e, All Parties Muslim Conference, threatening to challenge the representative position of M.L.
  - \* Focal point of Muslim politics in 1930's
  - \* Great constitutional significance
- British considered 14 points for the framing of 1935 Act.

### Comparison between Nehru Report and Quaid's 14-Points:-

JINNAH:-	NEHRU:-
<b>1. For of Govt:-</b>	
Federal form of Govt.	A dimension status
Not Strong Central Govt.	very strong centre
	Unitary form of Govt was recommended
<b>2. Provincial Autonomy.</b>	
Demanded provincial Autonomy with maximum powers.	Strong Centre
<b>3. Issue of Separate electorate</b>	
Recommended	Rejected.
<b>4. Issue of Muslim Representation</b>	
1/3 Seats (33 %) in central legs	No Safe Guard
<b>5. Issue of Communal Legislation.</b>	
Enough safe guards to Minorities, 3/4 members of accept or reject to bill.	No Safe Guard.
<b>6. Issue of Muslim rep in Bengal and Punjab.</b>	
Safeguards to Muslim interest in Bengal and Punjab.	Totally neglected.
Preservation of Muslim Majority.	
<b>7. Muslim representation in Ministries.</b>	
1/3 Seats.	All ministers will be appointed by G.G of, on the recommendation & advice of C.M.
	No safe guards to Muslim interest.
<b><u>SIMILARITIES</u></b>	
<b>1. Sindh:-</b> Both Accepted.	
<b>2. Balochistan &amp; NWFP:-</b> Both Agreed	
<b>3. <u>Safe guard to minoritys culture.</u></b>	
Explicitly promoted the interest of communities.	19 F. rights list.
Protection of Muslim culture, Promotion of M. education, religion and civilization.	Indirect manner.

### Conclusion:-

**Nehru Report:** A Scheme of Hindu dominance

**14-Points:** Adequate safeguards of Muslim interest and pressure a distinct national status.

Khilafat Simon Indians Hindu Muslim tuton India promised Council council Diarchy centre Sindh Muslim Muslims safeguarded

## Round Table Conferences

### Back Ground:

Boycott of Simon Commission by all Indians.  
 Simon report published finally in May 1930.  
 Congress started Civil Disobedience Movement in April 1930, one month before the publication of report.  
 Demonstrations & violence  
 Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were arrested  
 Realization of British that no constitution without Indians can be successful  
 Government invited leaders of all opinion & parties to London for RTCs.

### 1st Session of RTC (1930):

On 12 November, 1930, closed on 19 January, 1931  
 Congress was absent because it insisted that conference must shape a constitution on the assumed basis of a free India not on the basis of responsible self-government.  
 Agha Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Jinnah, M. Fazal-ul-Haq, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Shah Nawaz, Chaudhary Zafarullah & Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

### Important Decisions

Introduction of federal system of government in India  
 Introduction of Dominion status and a responsible central government in India.  
 Abolishment of diarchy system in provinces  
 Sindh as a separate province.  
 Agreement of princely states in cooperating in forming an all India Federation.  
 Nine sub-committees were formed with

- |      |                   |       |                         |
|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| i.   | Federal Structure | ii.   | Provincial Constitution |
| iii. | Minority          | iv.   | Franchise               |
| v.   | Defence           | vi.   | Services                |
| vii. | Sindh             | viii. | NWFP                    |
| ix.  | Burma             |       |                         |

Deadlock on the question of the distribution of subject in federal system  
 No decisive conclusion was reached by minorities sub-committee  
 Repetition of Muslims claim of safeguards  
 At the end of 1st session, British Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay McDonald issued a statement of acceptance of the proposal for full responsible government in provinces and federal system in centre.

## **GANDI-IRWIN PACT**

Absence of congress in 1st RTC

Realization of importance of congress by government and no solution for constitutional reform

1931, Labour Secretary of State (Wedgwood Bear asked viceroy, Lord Irwin, to open peace negotiation with the congress.

Agreement of Gandhi, end of Civil Disobedience Movement

From 17-19 February, 1931, talk started

Agreement between Gandhi & Irwin was signed on 05 March 1931

### **Features:**

Congress will end Civil Disobedience Movement

Congress will attend 2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conference

Government will withdraw all ordinances which meant to curb the congress

Government will withdraw all Notifications against Indians who had not committed violence.

Government will release all political prisoners.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> RTC (1931):**

Opened on 07 September 1931 closed on 01 December, 1931

Gandhi as sole representative of congress

Muslims delegation almost same

Allama Iqba was new addition

Two committees to carry work on federal structure and minorities

Hindu / Muslim relationship was the most sensitive issue

Gandhi was member of two committees

Gandhi refused to accept any right of minorities, demanded the closure of minorities committee

Claimed to represent Indian people

Refused to accept other non-congressional members

No practical suggestion from

He made 03 claims.

- i. Congress alone represents India
- ii. Untouchables cannot be separated from Hinduism
- iii. Hind / Muslims could & should live together in united India without separate representation

Each claim was contested, Gandhi could not win.

He continued with his stiff attitude

Demanded putting aside minorities issue

Sir Muhammad Shafi did not agree insisted on resolving minority issue

Also emphasized to use 14 points which Gandhi rejected

Conference fail to settle minorities issue

Gandhi presented Nehru report suggestion

Minorities rejected

2<sup>nd</sup> RTC ended without solution

## **COMMUNAL AWARD (1932)**



Prime Minister put a suggestion to use his discretion if all are agreed, and give his verdict on communal problem  
Communal award was announced on 16 August, 1932  
Principal of weightage  
In Central Legislature 1/3 of British Indian seats to Muslims.  
Sindh as a separate province  
Congress denounced/rejected  
Muslim League accepted

### **3<sup>rd</sup> RTC (1932):**

Began on 17 November, 1932, closed on 24 December, 1932  
Short & unimportant  
Absence of Congress (restart of Civil Disobedience Movement)  
Top leaders arrested  
Quaid also absent

### **White Paper (1933)**

Results of RTCs were collected & summarized in a document named White Paper issued on March 1933.  
Debated in Parliament  
Joint Committee of Both houses to consider White Paper  
Consisted of 16 members from each chamber  
20 British Indians  
07 from States appointed as assessors to the committee  
Committee worked from April 1933 to November, 1934  
10-12 December, 1934 report was debated in House of Commons  
18 December in House of Lords  
2<sup>nd</sup> reading in February, 1935  
After 3<sup>rd</sup> reading & royal assent finally approved on 24 July 1935

## **CONGRESS MINISTRY RULE**

### **Introduction:**

1935 was practically implemented in 1937

Provincial Election in the winter of 1936-37

2 major political parties

- i. Congress
- ii. Muslims League

Both did their best to persuade the masses. Put their manifesto before them

### **Manifestos: (similarities)**

Both were almost identical

Both promised Self-Rule government in India and best utilization of present constitution for a future political system

### **Differences**

#### **Electorate System:**

Congress = Joint Electorate

Muslim League = Separate Electorate

#### **Official Language:**

Congress = Hindi with Dev Nagri script of writing

Muslim League = Urdu with Persian script of writing

### **Result of Election:**

716/1585 or 750/1771 seats, in 11 provinces

Disapproved Gandhis claim of 95% representation of Indian population

26/491 Muslim seats

### **Muslims Leagues position:**

Bad condition: 106/109 out of 492

2 seats in Punjab

### **Formation of Governments in Provinces:**

Final result announced in February, 1937

#### **Independent governments of Congress:-**

Madras, UP, CP, Bihar & Orissa

### **Coalition Governments**

Bombay, NWFP, Sindh, Assam

Congress directly or indirectly, was in power in 09 out of 11 provinces.

### **The Unionist Party Government:**

In Punjab, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain formed government of Unionist party.

### **Praja Krishak Party Government:**

Praja Krishak Party of Maulvi Fazl-i-Haq was able to form government in Bengal without interference of Congress.

### **Muslims League:**

Failed to form government in any province.

Quaid's offer to Congress to form a coalition government with Muslim League, but

refused.

**Congress demand for greater power:**

Refused to set a government until the British agreed to their demand that Governor would not use his powers legislature affairs

After many discussion, British agreed

Congress formed their ministries in July 1937 after 04 months delay.

**Congress Prejudicial Behaviour with Muslims:**

**i. Absolute Rule of Congress Regime:**

Ministries were not accountable to the parliament

Instructions were taken from Congresss high command.

High command made or removed ministers

**ii. Monarchical rule of Congresss Sub-Committee**

**iii. Prohibition of Cow Slaughter:**

Punishments were awarded

**iv. Taranga as National Flag:**

**v. Religious restrictions on Muslims:**

Ban on Azan, attacks on Muslims in \_\_\_\_\_

Drumming processions during prayer time

**vi. Bande Matram as National Anthem**

An anti-Muslim song from Bankim Chandra Chaterjis Navel Ananda Math

Token of Hindu Nationalism

Recitation before the start of daily business was made necessary

**vii. Hindi, as official language**

Deve Nagri as official script

**viii. Warda Taleemi Scheme**

Introduced new educational policy.

Main plan was to sway Muslim children against their ideology

All are Indian and one nation

**ix. Vidya Mander Scheme**

In Bihar and C.P, it was introduced

Mander education was made compulsory at elementary level

The aim was to obliterate the cultural tradition of the Muslims

Inculcate Hindu Supremacy in their mind.

**x. Weakening the economic conditions of the Muslims.**

Closed the doors of government offices for them

Also harm Muslim trade and agriculture

**xi. Hindu Muslim Riots**

Muslim families were attacked and molested

These riots were showed as pretext for severe action against Muslims.

Muslims were killed / properties looted.

**xii. No justice for Muslims**

Decisions were made in favour of Hindus and Muslims were sent behind bars.

## **Muslim Leagues Role during Congress Rule**

### **The Pirpur Report**

To investigate Muslim grievances, Pir Pur report was formulated under Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur

### **Sharif Report**

Other reports were

- i. Sharif report
- ii. Muslim sufferings under Congress Rule by A.K Fazl-UI-Haq

### **End of Congress Rule**

1. Beginning of World War-II
2. Congress demand of transfer of powers
3. Refusal of demands by British
4. Resignation of Congress Ministries

### **Day of Deliverance**

Quaid-e-Azam asked Muslims to celebrate December, 22, 1939 as day of deliverance and thanks giving for relief from congressional tyranny and oppression.

## **LAHORE RESOLUTION**

### **Introduction:**

Regarded as the milestone in the Muslims political movement  
It marked the beginning of Pakistan movement  
The only resolution which have changed the destiny of nation.  
It was passed on the 27<sup>th</sup> annual session of AIML at Lahore on 23 March, 1940.

### **Factors:**

1. Hindu Muslim conflict reached a point of no return/solution.
2. Alienation of Indian Muslims from Hindus:  
Tyrannical rule and attitudes of Hindus towards Muslims
3. Fear of Muslims regards Hindus domination:  
Hindus were much ahead than Muslims almost in every walk of life.
4. Popularity of Partition proposal:  
The idea of separation gained public support and popularity.
5. Bitter experiences of congress ministry rule
6. Desire for the establishment of a separate Muslims home land.
7. Desire for the preservation of Muslim Cultural identity
8. Outbreak of WW-II and resignation congress ministries

### **Feature:**

In his presidential address Quaid differentiated between Hindus and Muslims.  
He elaborated the idea of two nation theory.  
No constitutional plan would be workable in India unless it is designed on the geographically contiguous units in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North West and Eastern Zone of India should be grouped to constitute Independent state.  
Adequate, effective, and mandatory safeguards should be provided in the constitution for minorities for the protection of their religious cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests.

### **Reactions:**

The Hindu leaders and press started a tirade against the resolution the very next day.  
Partap, Bande Matram, Milap, Tribane and other Hindu newspapers called as the Pakistan Movement though the word Pakistan was not used in the Lahore Resolution.

The tribune called it unacceptable and horrible. Statesman wrote, it is a revolutionary proposal. Those who are willing to oppose it must understand that the league has seriously presented it, therefore, it cannot be ignored as a mere dream

### **Significance/Impacts:**

- 1. Commitment of Indian Muslims to establish an independent state**  
The internal differences of Muslims came to an end.
- 2. It marked the beginning of Pakistan movement:**  
In 1946 election, Muslims League won 90% seats in centre and 100% in Provinces.
- 3. Beginning of the end of administrative unity of entire subcontinent.**
- 4. Provided Muslims with a sense of identity and purpose.**
- 5. Only peaceful solution of Hindu Muslim conflict.**
- 6. Never in the history of the world a resolution consisting of mere 400 words had changed the destiny of a nation.**
- 7. Provided great boost to Muslim Nationalism in South Asia.**
- 8. It was focal point of Muslim Politics in 1940s and election of 1946 of Muslim League.**
- 9. Threefold significance of Lahore Resolution.**
  - i. The importance of Muslim League as representative organization has been immensely enhanced.
  - ii. Jinnah's own prestige was increased. He became sole spokesman of Muslims of India.
  - iii. Muslim position became unanimous in favour of partition of India.

### **Criticism:**

Three criticisms:

- i. Quaid was not serious. Why he accepted the cabinet mission Plan?
- ii. It was not clear whether Muslims demanded a consolidated state or separate state. The word states is used in original text which is later on transplanted with state.

- iii. Lahore Resolution did not provide with a geographical link between Eastern and Western wing.

**Answers:**

- i. If Jinnah was not serious than why he rejected Cripps Mission, August offer, Raj Gopal Alchari formula and Wavel plan.

- ii. Muslim League demanded, as perceived by the Muslims, a separate state.

Till 1940, it was not clear that in what shape the Muslim demands would be accepted.

## **JINNAH & HIS SERVICES**

### **Biography:-**

Born in 1876 in Karachi.

Primary education from Sindh Muslim Madrassa Karachi.

At 16 went to England for higher education in Law.

He became barrister and came back in 1896 in India.

### **Political Life & Achievements:-**

In 1906, PS to Nooro Bhai Dadaji, the president of congress.

Quaid was impressed by the political wisdom of Mr. Gokley.

#### **1) Member of Legislative Assembly:-**

1909, elected as member of legislative assembly.

His speeches on law of primary education, nuptial law (connected with marriage / wedding) and amendment draft on Indian Penal Law brought him among the distinguished politicians.

In 1913, he was nominated as a member of council and passed draft on Muslim Auqaf.

#### **2) Efforts for Hindu-Muslim Unity:-**

Jinnah joined Muslim League in 1913.

He was a staunch supporter of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Unity is the only way to get maximum benefits and constitutional reforms from British.

On advice of Jinnah M.L included self-rule and responsible Government in its constitution.

Lacknow Pact is evidence.

He was declared as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Efforts and services in the formation of constitution reforms of 1919.

#### **3) Rowlett Act:-**

He opposed and resigned against the approval of Rowlett Act.

#### **4) Jinnah & non-cooperation Movement:-**

Jinnah believed in Constitution struggle and opposed all kinds of violence, and opposed Gandhis non-cooperation movement.

#### **5) Delhi Proposal:-**

On the instance of Nehru, Qaid adopted a flexible approach. But when it was yet rejected, he lost his belief in Hindu-Muslim Unity.

#### **6) 14 Points:-**

Jinnah presented his 14 points which nullified the effect of Nehru report.

#### **7) Round Table Conference:-**

In RTCs, Jinnah and Sir Shafi both countered all wicked designs of congress and



Gandhi.

The failure of RTCs convinced Jinnah that Hindu would never allow a respectable place to Muslim in India.

8) Restructuring of Muslim League:-

In 1934, he returned to India and united all smaller parties and all divisions of ML on a single platform. New ML council was established. Jinnah as the new president.

9) Resistance against Ram Raj:-

Jinnah and his followers resisted against pernicious agenda of congress ministries to destroy Muslim economically and socially. He highlighted the Hindu atrocities in Pirpur Report.

He gave hope to the Muslims.

Day of Deliverance in 22 December in 1939

10) Struggle for Pakistan:-

Open declaration of two-nation theory by Qaid in Lahore resolution and demand of separate home land.

11) Quaid & Cripps Mission:-

Besides pro-congress ideas, Mr. Cripps was convinced of Jinnahs capabilities and arguments that he had left no other option but to acknowledge the rightness of Muslim demand of separate state.

Quaid got the advantage of World War II and convinced Cripps regarding Muslim demands.

It was his political wisdom to reject his recommendations.

12) Quaid in the battle of dialogues:-

Hindu leaders invited Quaid for dialogue.

They tried to baffle Quaid by Raja G formula and Gandhi-Jinnah talks, put pressure on him but could not succeeded.

13) Demand for elections:-

Gandhi forwarded Abul Kalam Azad and Ghafar Khan in Simla conference to falsely project and image that Congress represents Muslims too.

Quaid took up a stiff attitude.

Quaid demanded election to prove his point of view

428 / 492 seats.

14) Quaid & Cabinet Mission:-

Last year of struggle was a test of Quaids political wisdom and his prudent diplomatic skills.

Cabinet Mission came to India with an objective of transferring powers while preserving the integrity of India.

At his stage. Quaid used his cards very wisely. He held Delhi convention.

Through this convention, he displaced the street powers, numerical strength and unity of purpose.

It was conveyed to the cabinet mission that Muslims would not accept anything less

than a separate independent state in India.

15) Direct Action:-

So far Quaid was a supporter of a Constitution Struggle but when British openly betrayed Muslim League and acted against the established principles by offering Nehru, a government in centre, Quaid decided to go for direct action.

It was the effect of direct Action that the cabinet was reformed and Muslim League got his due share of the ministries.

But Quaid boycotted the joint session of assembly unless Muslims demands of separate homeland was not conceded. It brought the British to their knees.

Under his leadership, the Muslim agitation gained such an intensity that it shook the British government and they conceded Muslim demands.

16) Establishment of Pakistan:-

After the formation of Interim Government, Muslim League refused to join the legislative assembly on a plea that Hindu were in majority and they dominated the assembly.

They put forward their claim of separate homeland.

Finally British government accepted their demands and Muslims got their separate homeland.

## **BRITISH OFFER OF 8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1940**

### **Intro:-**

New phase of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War.  
Fall of France.  
England alone in the war.  
British weakness created shock and surprise in India.  
British, facing numerous problems, wanted Indian cooperation in war.  
Lord Linlithgow made an offer on the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1940.  
Presenting a temporary solution of the problems.

### **Features:**

1. Expansion of the executive council of Governor General and establishment of advisory war council.
2. Safeguard of minorities in future constitutional changes.
3. Indians would be given the responsibility to frame the new constitution, keeping in view the social, economic and political structure of the Indian life.
4. after war, a representative Indian body should be set up to formulate new constitution and in the meantime the British Government would welcome and assist efforts to reach agreement.
5. British hoped that Indians would cooperate in India's war effort and by thus working together pave the way for the India's attainment of free and equal partnership in the British Common Wealth.

### **Reactions:**

Muslim League neither accepted nor rejected.  
Felt satisfaction that the plan gave assurance that full weight would be given to the demand of the minorities in any revision of the constitution.  
Unsatisfactory interim arrangements.  
Congress rejected it on the ground that its demand for a national government has not been met.  
Issue of minorities a barrier to India's progress.

## **CRIPPS MISSION**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Unfavourable conditions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war for British.

Japan close to India.

Fall of Singapore, British ally.

British send Sir Stafford Cripps with others to India with a draft for discussion

22 March, 1942, he arrived in New Dehli.

He brought a draft declaration which was published on 30 March, 1942 and became known as Cripps mission.

### **FEATURES.**

1. Steps shall be taken to set up in India an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution.
2. Provision shall be made for the participation of the Indian states in constitution making body.
3. If one or more provinces did not accept the proposed constitution, they could secede from federation or they could secede to form a separate state.
4. The constitution making body would be elected by the members of the Lower House of the provincial proportional representation.
5. Until the new constitution could be framed the British government would remain responsible for the defence of India, but it desired and invited the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of India.
6. The suggestions are to be accepted or rejected completely and there shall be no amendment.

### **REACTION.**

- ii. Jinnah was not satisfied with the declaration, as it did not clearly explain the manner of decision proposed.  
Muslim League rejected the offer and stood fast on the demands of Lahore Resolution.
- iii. Congress also rejected the Cripps proposal as it has accepted the independence of Pakistan in principle, which was considered a huge blow to the unity of India.  
Similarly, Sikhs also rejected it on the same cause.
- iv. Only Chakravarti Raja Gopal Acharya favoured acceptance of Cripps offer and formed a national front.  
He was exiled, as he accepted the Pakistan principles.

## **CABINET MISSION**

### **Intro:-**

In March 1946, a 3-member British cabinet headed by secretary of state for India, Lord Pethic Lawrence, with sir Stafford Cripps and A V Alexander as members arrived in New Delhi to solve the Indian dead lock.

It was the last effort of British to preserve unity.

### **Objective:-**

The mission was assigned 3 fold task.

1. To have preparatory discussions with elected representatives of British India so with Indian States in order to secure the widest measure of agreement as to the method of framing a constitution.
2. To set up a constitution making body.
3. To set up an Executive council having the support of the main Indian parties.

### **Efforts of cabinet Mission:-**

Cabinet mission conducted individual negotiations with the top leaders.

Arranged a joint conference with representatives of the Muslim league, congress and Akeli Dal, at Simla.

The basis of discussions was there would be two groups of provinces;

1. Predominantly Hindu provinces
2. Predominantly Muslim provinces

The provincial Govt would deal with all Subjects other than the central powers and the residuary powers.

The conference ended with out agreement b/w ML and congress.

ML demanded external affair communication and defence for centre.

While congress proposed the addition of currency, custom planning and fundamental right with centre and plebiscite of Assam and NWFP

On 16 May, cabinet mission publish a statement containing their own compromise plan.

It rejected the idea of partition and Pakistan scheme.

It recommended the right to self-determination for Muslims.

### **Recommendations of Cabinet mission:-**

1. There should be a union of India, embracing British India and the states, which should deal with following subjects; foreign affairs, defence and communication and power to raise finance required of the above subjects.
2. Union should have executive legislature constituted from British Indian and states representatives.
3. All subjects other than the union subjects and all residuary power should be vested in the province.
4. The states will retain all subject and powers other than those to the union.
5. Provinces should be free to form Groups with executives and legislatures, and each

Group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

6. The constitutions of the union and of the Groups should contain a provision where by any province could, by a majority vote of its legislative assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at 10 years interval there after.

### **Grouping of provinces:-**

#### **Group A:-**

Madras, Bombay, UP, CP, Bihar and Orissa (The Hindu majority group)

#### **Group B:-**

Punjab, NWFP and Sindh (The western Muslim majority group)

#### **Group C:-**

Bengal and Assam (The Muslim majority group)

The plan also proposed that in the constituent assembly each province should have seats in proportion to its population.

The representative was to be elected by the members of that community in P. L .H parts of G6 plan and 2 parts.

I. long term plan    II. Short term plan

The long term was concerned with the constitution making body.

The short term with interim Govt.

Both were independent.

It could be accepted/ rejected as a whole.

If the major parties refused to form the interim Govt, viceroy could ask any group to form the Govt.

Both parties accepted the scheme. Proposals for interim Govt.

Jinnah was assumed that the interim Govt would consist of 12 members.

5 of Muslim league, 5 of congress, one of Sikhs and one Indian christian.

Congress wanted 15 members; 5 congressmen (all Hindu), 4 Muslim league, one non-ml, one non-congress Hindu, one scheduled caste, one Indian christian, one Sikh and one congress woman).

A dead lock occurred b/w two

Cabinet mission and viceroy issued their own proposal on 16 June.

They proposed 14 members for executive council of interim Govt, 6 congress men, 5 ML, 1 Sikhs, 1 Indian christian and 1 Parsi

Muslim league accepted, congress rejected because there was no name of nationalist Muslim, but accepted the long term scheme.

### **British Betrayal:-**

The ML expected the viceroy to go ahead with the formation of the interim Govt: without congress, but viceroy backed out.

The pro-congress policy of viceroy forced ML to change its stand and therefore, it

withdrew its acceptance of the cabinet mission proposal on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1946.

ML fixed 16 August as direct action Day to get rid of British domination and the contemplated future caste-Hindu rule.

Communal riots broke out in Calcutta and there was a great killing of the Muslims.

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### **THE 3<sup>RD</sup> JUNE PLANE 1947**

#### **Intro:-**

Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as viceroy of India on March 1947. Congress welcomed his appointment on the basis of good relations with Nehru. He found India in grip of civil war in shape of communal riots. Extreme conditions in all over the country. He soon realized that there was no way out of the problem other than partition. Mountbatten went to London after a number of conferences with the leaders. After consultation with British Government, he came back on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and announced his plan on 3<sup>rd</sup> June. He proposed the transfer of power to two governments, each having dominion status.

#### **Features:-**

1. The areas of sub-continent not presented in the Constituent Assembly were to decide whether their constitution was to be framed by the existing constituent assembly or by a new one.
2. The legislatures of Bengal and Punjab were each to meet in two parts representing the Muslim majority areas and the rest of the province. Each part to decide by a simple majority whether the province was to be partitioned or not. If either of the two favoured partition, it was to be effected accordingly. For the purpose of determining the population of districts the 1941 census figures would be taken as authoritative.
3. The legislatures of Sindh would choose to join the existing Constituent Assembly or not.
4. NWFP choose through referendum which Constituent Assembly they would join.
5. A Boundary Commission would be set up to demarcate the Muslim majority areas in Bengal, Punjab & Sylhet if they decide to opt for the new Constituent Assembly.
6. Some procedure of NWFP for the district of Sylhet in Assam.
7. If Bengal, Punjab & Sylhet decide to join the new Constituent Assembly, a fresh election would be held on the principle of one for every million of population.
8. Agreements regarding tribal areas would be negotiated later with the successor authority.
9. The position of Indian sates would remain unchanged.
10. Constituent Assembly has the right to remain in the British Common Wealth or to opt for complete independence.

Mountbatten held a press conference on 4 June.  
He said that the plan was no shock for Indian leaders since he was in contact while the plan was progressing.  
He emphasised that every leader should maintain peace and avoid bloodshed.  
No more violence would be tolerated.  
15 August, 1947, was mentioned as the date for the transfer of powers.

### **Reactions:-**

Muslim League met in Delhi on 10 June, gave full authority to Jinnah to accept the plan as a compromise.  
Congress met on 14 June and accepted the plan, but still wished a united India.  
M. Abul Kalam Azad said, I am sure it is going to be a short-lived partition.  
Hindu Mahasaba expressed the same idea.

## **THE EMERGENCE OF PAKISTAN**

### **Introduction:**

On 18<sup>th</sup> July 1947, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 received the Royal assent to effect of the Mount Batten plan.

Pakistan faced a large number of problems from its very inception.

It was a deep rooted and well planned conspiracy to fail the newly born state.

### **Problems:**

#### **1. Demarcation of Boundaries-Radcliffs Award (16<sup>th</sup> August 1947)**

Two boundary commissions for the division of Punjab and Bengal between Pakistan & India were appointed.

Each commission was to consist of an equal number of representatives of India & Pakistan. And one or more impartial members.

Sir Cyril Radcliff was appointed as the chairman of the both commissions.

The members of Punjab boundary commission were Din Muhammad & Muhammad Munir from Pakistan.

Mehar Chand Mahajan & Taj Singh from India.

The members of Bengal boundary commission were: Abu Saleh M. Akram & S.A. Rahman from Pakistan. C.C. Biswas & B.K. Mukherjee were on behalf of India.

All of them were high court judges.

The members had differences of opinion regarding the setting up of the boundaries.

It was mutually agreed that in case of conflict the chairman should give his verdict.

Here again Muslim League was deceived.

Radcliff favoured India and sliced further areas from Pakistan and handed them over to the Hindus.



In the tehsil of Batala of Gurdaspur District, Muslims were in majority and had the support of Christians and scheduled cast people, the right of majority was denied and land was handed over to India.

Mr. Din Muhammad stated that Radcliff awarded Ferozpore, Ferozpore Headworks and some other areas to Pakistan which were later on altered.

Justice Munir confirmed it later on.

In Bengal, the most important question was about the future of Calcutta.

It was capital of province major port and centre of industry, commerce, communications and education.

In the city, Muslim formed only a quarter of population.

Radcliff assigned Calcutta to India.

Besides, Muslims majority district of Murshidabad and Nadia were also given to India.

Nearly 6000 square miles of Territory with 3.5 million Muslims were detached.

### **Impact:**

There results were disastrous.

The major part of irrigated areas went to Pakistan but the head works left with India.

Similarly the award of Gurdaspur was most unjust.

If this district was awarded to Pakistan, there would be no Kashmir dispute.

## **2. Uprooting of Muslims in Punjab:**

The seeds of an over increasing rated against Muslims and Islam had been sown among the Sikhs.

Communal riots were organized.

The Sikhs followers were persuaded to clean up their sins by the massacre of Muslims.

With the announcement of partition plan, the Sikhs were led to believe that definitely the opportunity had approached.

The Hindu Govt. fully supported Sikhs in this cause.

In the Punjab States of Patiala, Kanpurthala and other as well as in Alwar and Baratpur were the most effected areas.

Thousands of Muslims men, women and children were killed mercilessly and millions were forced to migrate towards Pakistan.

## **3. The refugees problem and their resettlement:**

The massacres of Muslims by the Hindus and Sikhs, created great problems of refugees for the newly born state of Pakistan.

Millions of Muslims were running for the refuge and shelter.

Almost 6.5 million refugees influxed into Pakistan.

Pakistan survived from the Hindu machination through the problems and challenges were much greater and severe.

The refugees settled down in their new home, provided the necessary manpower needed by Pakistan at that time.

#### **4. The accession of Indian Princely States:**

The Indian states numbering 562 comprised roughly a third of Indias territory and a quarter of the population.

These states were ruled by Princes, who accepted British and paramount power.

Most of them were small but there were 140 fully empowered states. The largest, such as, Hyderabad, Mysore and Kashmir.

At the time of partition, these states were given option to accede either to India or Pakistan or to remain independent.

Four princely states; Hyderabad, Junagardh, Manavadar and Kashmir remained undecided which created conflict between India and Pakistan.

##### **i. Hyderabad:**

The most important state of India.

Area 82,000 sq. miles, 16 million populations. Annual revenue 260 million its own currency and stamps.

Majorities were Hindus, but ruler, the Nizam, was a Muslim.

Hyderabad felt entitled to the status of an independent sovereign state.

Nizam declared that he would not accede to India or Pakistan.

He hoped to secure dominion status for the state and sent a delegation to the viceroy on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1947.

Mount Batten refused and pressed Hyderabad to accede to India, which was not acceptable to Nizam.

According to the delegation, if Nizam was pressed hard he might accede to Pakistan.

Mount Batten replied that mechanically it is very difficult due to the geography of the state.

On the other hand, economic blockade and military threats were begun against Hyderabad by India.

On 13<sup>th</sup> September 1948, India attacked Hyderabad.

After a brief resistance, Hyderabad army surrendered on 17<sup>th</sup> September 1948.

Later on, it was included in the provinces of Indian Union.

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**ii.        The Junagardh and Manavadar affairs:**

Junagardh was a small maritime state.

Area was 3337 sq. miles, population = 0.7 million.

Hindu majority with Muslim ruler.

15<sup>th</sup> September 1947, the state acceded to Pakistan.

India refused to acknowledge it, rather forced it to accede to India.

Indian warships and troops surrounded the state on the pretext of combine operations exercises.

On 07<sup>th</sup> November 1947, Azad Fauj or liberation army of 20000 men with armored cars and modern weapons entered the state. This army consisted largely of trained military personnel of India.

2 days later, entire state was under control of India.

Pakistan was not in position to help or defend Junagardh.

A complaint lodged by Pakistan with the security council of the UN is still pending.

Similarly, the tiny state of Manavadar was forcibly occupied by Indian at the same time.

Pakistan took up the case to the UNO which went in vain.

**iii.      Kashmir:-**

The northern most part of the Indo-Pak subcontinent.

Area = 84,471 square miles.

Boundary with china increased its importance.

Population = 4 million (at the time).

77% Muslim overall.

93% Muslims in Kashmir.

61% in Jammu province.

100% in the northern region of Gilgit.

The ruler was Hindu.

People of Kashmir wanted to accede to Pakistan but the ruler wanted to align with India.

The ruler failed to suppress Muslims and approached the Indian Govt for help.

The Indian forces entered Kashmir.

Maharaja signed the accession on 26 Oct, 1947.

Sheikh Abdullah, head of Jammu and Kashmir National conference collaborated with the Maharaja.

This created dispute between India and Pakistan.

In 1948, Indian troops entered Azad Kashmir and forced Pakistan to have defensive position.

A cease-fire was agreed and came into effect on 1 Jan, 1949.

### **Solving the dispute:-**

India took the Kashmir issue to the UN in Jan 1948.

UNSC decided to settle the issue according to the wishes of its people.

A plebiscite was to be held under UN.

India later on refused the plebiscite.

Kashmir issue is the most vital and dangerous issue/dispute.

It is a threat to the peace of the sub-continent + world.

India held Kashmir by force and refused the people of Kashmir their right of self-determination.

The struggle of Kashmiri people against Indian occupation will go on, until they have won the cherished goal of self-determination.

### **The Division of India's Assets:-**

Another hot factor was the division of Indian assets and liabilities between India and Pakistan.

Field Marshal Auchinleck, in consultation of Joint Defence Council, was appointed as supreme commander of both dominions and was entrusted with the task of division of assets.

Mount Batten dissolved the Joint Defence Council and removed Field Marshal Auchinleck, because he was performing his duties in a honest manner.

The aim of Indian congress was to create as much problems and disorders as possible to fail Pakistan.

Pakistan was to receive 750 million Rupees as its share.

At first India was reluctant to give Pakistan's share but later, on the intervention of Gandhi India handed over 200 million.

The remaining 550 million were promised to pay later on, which did not happen until now.

In military assets, Pakistan received only scrap and out of order machines, broken weapons, rusted artillery, unserviceable air crafts etc

### **Administrative problems:-**

Pakistan faced great problems in administrative sphere because of the absence of proper organization of structure.

The central secretariat began to work in unorganized rooms without records and furniture.

India refused to transfer the essential records to run the administrative sphere smoothly.

A large wave of chaos was designed and handed over to Pakistan.

Her boundaries had been mutilated and a restrictive hold had been established upon her irrigation system.

These all done to compel Pakistan Muslims to beg for re-union.

India did every thing that a man could do to make Pakistan survival impossible.

But Muslims accepted the challenge and kept the countries alive despite the expectations of their opponent.

### **Constitutional problems:-**

The Govt of India act 1935 become the constitution of Pakistan with some changing. The first constitution assembly under the independence act, 1947 was formed and give two separate functions.

1. To form the constitution for this country.
2. To act as a federal legislative Assembly or Parliamentary until that constitution came into effect.

Quaid was elected as the president of constituent assembly on 11 Aug, 1947. Constitution making in Pakistan become the highly complicated task.

The 1<sup>st</sup> constituent assembly failed to make constitution.

In seven (7) year it could only produce two/drafts.

Lack of permanent constitution creates chances for corrupt persons to make the country as laboratory for testing various forms of democratic and dictatorial set-ups.

The constituent assembly conferred extra-ordinary powers on the Governor General which led to future constitution crisis.

### **Language controversy:-**

Linguism has been less of a worry for Pakistan in comparison with India.

In 1955, one unit reform was introduced and Pakistan become consisted of two provinces.

The principle of parity was adopted in the state policy.

In 1952, Khawaja Nazimuddin declared Urdu as state language and refused Bengali as one of the state language.

This brought great resistance from Bengalis and many were killed.

1956 constitution, Pakistan avoided this problem and Urdu and Bengali got equal rank.

English was given a free run for twenty years for all official uses.

1962 constitution conformed it.

### **Pakhtunistan movement:-**

Ghaffar Khan Known as frontier Gandhi raised a question demanding them nation with in a Pakistan.

The movement was gaining ground and were supported both from those who did not accept the idea of Pakistan and Afghan rulers.

The advocates of movement arguing that they have deep relations with Afghanistan.

Pakistan has strained relation with Afghanistan.

Kabul had once backed anti-Pakistan movement.

On the contrary Pakistan tried to maintain good relations which was improved in the years to come.

### **Death of Quaid-e-Azam:-**

Pakistan marches ahead under the leadership of Jinnah though the state was surrounded by the problems and difficulties.

The leadership of Quaid was a great source of strength for the Pakistan.

His death in 11 Sep, 1948 was a great loss for Pakistan.

It left a space too big to be filled in by any successor.

### **The Indus basin water dispute:-**

The Indus basin water dispute had its origin in the portion of Punjab.

It practically started on 1 April, 1948, when east Punjab in India cut off the flow of water to west Punjab in Pakistan.

Agriculture, the mainstay of the economy, is dependent almost entirely upon irrigation by canals drawn from the Indus and its five tributaries.

The 3 western rivers the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab flow into Pakistan from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The 3 eastern rivers the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej enter Pakistan from India.

In a very real sense, the Indus river system is Pakistan's source of life.

The sharing of the water of Indus system had been a matter of dispute for many years between Pakistan and India.

Later it became an international issue, until a treaty governing the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers, entitled the Indus waters treaty 1960 was signed on 19 Sep in Karachi, by Jawaharlal Nehru ( PM of India ) and field marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan ( president of Pakistan ).

It ended the dispute between two.

It opened the way to the peaceful use and development of water resources on which depended the livelihood of some 50 million people in the two countries.

The treaty allocated the 3 western rivers for the use of Pakistan while the 3 eastern rivers for the use of India.

Beside an international financial agreement was also executed in Karachi by representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, UK, US, and World Bank.

It created an Indus basin development fund (IBDF) of almost 900 \$ million to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan consequently on the treaty settlement.

## REMAINING OF EMERGENCE OF PAKISTAN

1	2
<p>The Initial Constitution Development</p> <p>July 18, 1947- August 23, 1956</p>	<p><b>Independence Act</b></p> <p>Indian Independence Act 1947 Two Separate Governor Generals Appointed by Crown. Delegated Law making powers. 1935 act of India to work as Interim Constitution. Became operative after royal consent on July, 18 1947</p>
3	4
<p><b>Features of Interim Constitution</b></p> <p>Article 8 of independence at-c 1935 as Interim cost. Federal structure-3 lists. Residuary power to Governor general. <b>Powers of Governor Generals</b> All those powers of G.G which he enjoyed were repeated. Head of state Supreme commander To act on advice of PM Parliamentary setup Election separate electorate.</p>	<p><b>First Constituent Assembly</b></p> <p>Elected Quid-e-Azam as G.G on 11-8-1947. Function framing of constitution. Enact law as Federal legislative Initially 68 members. Increased to 76 Objective resolution (Islamic Provisions). March 12-1949. Plan for implementation Sovereignty to Allah Pakistan to be parliamentary Federal State.</p>
5	6
<p><b>Formation of Committees (24)</b></p> <p>Recommendation for constitution Basic Principle Committee. Interim Report on 28 September, 1950. Final Report in December, 1952</p>	<p><b>First Report</b></p> <p>Two Houses. For five years. Upper House represent province on parity Lower house popular one. President elected for 5 years. Third term disallowed Removal by 2/3 majority Rigidity Federation of Provinces 3 lists Urdu</p>
7	8
<p><b>Reaction on first Report</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very little Islamic Provisions</li> <li>2. East Pakistans MLAs reaction. Majority Into minority.</li> <li>3. Hostile reaction / Disliked overall.</li> <li>4. Sub-Committee established to re-examine &amp;</li> </ol>	<p><b>Second Report</b></p> <p>Two chambers. Upper House 120 members division on parity Lower House 400 members division on parity Lower house move powerful Cabinet Accountable to it. President elected by both Houses.</p>

<p>re-submit report in light the popular proposals.</p> <p>5. Initial report on July 1952.</p> <p>6. Final report to constituent Assembly 22 December, 1952.</p>	<p>Muslim President.</p> <p>5 Years term</p> <p>Board of Ulema</p> <p>5 List regarding power</p> <p>Federal law is supreme.</p>
<p>9</p> <p><b>Reaction on 2<sup>nd</sup> Report</b></p> <p>Deplored by politicians of Punjab.</p> <p>Basic of representation to Upper House.</p> <p>Monopoly of East Pakistan.</p> <p>Lower House on popular basis.</p> <p>Upper House on parity.</p> <p>Met same fate Discussion postponed indefinitely.</p> <p>PM removed on April 16, 1953 by Governor General, Ghulam Muhammad.</p> <p>Muhammad Ali Bogra replaced Kh. Nazimuddin</p>	<p>10</p> <p><b>Muhammad Ali Formula</b></p> <p>7-10-1953</p> <p>Two houses sharing equal powers</p> <p>Upper house 50 seat</p> <p>10 each to Punjab / Bengal</p> <p>30 among equal regions of West Pakistan.</p> <p>Lower House 300 seat parity b/w both wings.</p> <p>Function of Supreme Court.</p> <p>Approved on 21-10-1954</p> <p>Governor General dissolved Assembly on 24-12-1954.</p> <p>Head from West, PM from East.</p>
<p>11</p> <p><b>Action of Governor General</b></p> <p>Assembly could not give constitution.</p> <p>Assembly had lost it representative character.</p> <p>Where as PM had announced 25/12 as implementation date.</p> <p>Ulterior motives.</p> <p>Land slide victory of joint front against Muslim League.</p> <p>M.A Bogra re-designated.</p>	<p>12</p> <p><b>The New Cabinet</b></p> <p>Two General</p> <p>Sikander Mirza</p> <p>Ayub Khan</p> <p>Also dr. Khan Sahib (The former congressman)</p>
<p>13</p> <p>Molvi Tameezuddin challenged in Sindh High Court</p> <p>Decided against government</p> <p>Appeal by Central Government in Federal Court</p>	<p>14</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Constituent Assembly</b></p> <p>Constituent Convention on 10 May, 1955</p> <p>60 members raised to 80</p> <p>Federal legislature as well as constitution making body</p> <p>Parity of representation</p> <p>Muslim League secured 25 seats formed government in collaboration with United Front</p> <p>Ch: Muhammad Ali as PM</p>
<p>15</p> <p><b>One Unit</b></p> <p>Law enacted on 30 September 1955</p> <p>Solved problem of representation</p> <p>Unjustified presidential order</p> <p>Proved to be a failure</p> <p>West Pakistan Assembly voted against it in</p>	<p>16</p> <p><b>New Constitution</b></p> <p>Draft presented on 09-01-1956</p> <p>Approved by Assembly on 29-1-1956</p> <p>Governor General approved on 2-3-1956</p> <p>Enforced on 23-3-1956</p>



1957

**New Constitution**

Draft presented on 09-01-1956  
 Approved by Assembly on 29-1-1956  
 Governor General approved on 2-3-1950  
 Enforced on 23-3-1950

**THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956****Intro:-**

1956 constitution was framed after 9 years of independence.  
 It was adopted on 29 Feb, 1956 by the constituent assembly.  
 It was enforced on 23 March, 1956.  
 It contained 234 articles divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules.

**Salient features:-****1. written constitution****2. Rigid:-**

2/3 majority of parliament.  
 Approval of president.

**3. Islamic provisions:-**

Name Pakistan as Islamic republic of Pakistan.  
 Only Muslim head of the state.  
 No law against the Quran and Sunnah.  
 The existing laws to be made Islamic in character.

**4. Federal system:-**

Federal system with the principal of parity between East and West Pakistan.  
 The power of centre to take unilateral action in emergency and could influence the provincial autonomy.

**5. Parliamentary form of Govt:-**

Cabinet with real executive authority, collectively responsible to legislative.  
 Prime minister as the head of cabinet.

**6. Provincial autonomy:-**

The subject in the provincial list was increased due to the influence of the regional and provincial forces.

	Pre 1956	post 1956
Federal list	59	30
Concurrent list	36	19
Provincial list	54	94

**7. Uni cameral system:-**

Based on one house national assembly.  
Equality between two wings.  
It promoted the politics of regionalism.

**8. Electorate:-**

The question of joint or separate electorates was to be decided by the two provincial assemblies.

**9. Election of president:-**

Muslim

40 year (age)

Qualified for the election as the member of the national assembly.

Elected by the Electoral College comprising of the members of the national assembly and the provincial assembly.

**10. Power of president:-**

Power to summon, prorogue and dissolve the national assembly, on the advice of the cabinet.

Appointment of chief justice of Supreme Court, judges of high court, Governors, advocate general and the principal military officers on advice of the cabinet.

**11. Fundamental right:-**

Freedom of speech, expression, assembly, association, movement and profession etc.

**12. Free judiciary:-**

Full supremacy over other organs.

**13. Language:-**

Urdu and Bengali are national language.

**Islamic provision in the constitution of 1956:-**

- i. Objective resolution was repeated.
- ii. Islamic republic of Pakistan.
- iii. Religious liberty.
- iv. Life according to Islam.
- v. No law against the Islamic teaching.
- vi. Muslim president.
- vii. Teaching of Holy Quran to be made compulsory for Muslim.
- viii. No slavery and forced labour.
- ix. Ban on alcohol, narcotics and prostitution.
- x. No payment of special tax for religious purpose.
- xi. Good relation with other Muslim countries.

**Draw back of the constitution:-**

- i. Idea of parity.
- ii. No recognition to the devolution of power.
- iii. Reduction in federal list and increase in provincial list.

**CONSTITUTION OF 1962****Intro:**

Ayub Khan abrogated the 1956 constitution after taking power.

He appointed a commission on 17th Feb, 1960 to report on future political framework

Former C-J of Pak Mohammad Shahabuddin as chairman with 10 other members, 5 from east, 5 from West Pakistan.

Commission prepared a questionnaire of 40 items.

9000 copies in English, 19,000 copies in Urdu & Bengali translation were issued to various organizations.

6269 answers were received.

The Commission toured all Pak for this cause.

On 6 May, 1961 a sub-committee was appointed to further analyse the report.

In Jan, 1962 cabinet finally approved the text of the new constitution.

It was announced officially by Ayub Khan on 1 March, 1962 & came into effect on 8 June, 1962.

**Salient Features:****1. Written****2. Rigid**

2/3 majority of Parliament

Approval of President

**3. Islamic provisions:**

Sovereignty to Allah

Muslim President

No law against Quran and Sunnah

**4. Federal System:**

Parity b/w east and west Pakistan

250 Articles

3 schedule

**5. Uni-cameral legislations:**

N.A (only one house)

156 members based on equality b/w two wings

**6. Presidential form of govt.**

35 year age

Qualified for the election of N.A

Indirect election by Electoral College.

**7. Election of President:**

Electoral college based on 80,000 Basic Democrats (B.D)

Only 3 candidates could run for election.

**8. Powers of president:**

5 years term

Head of state + Chief executive

Appointment + removal of governors + Ministers

Power of Ordinance + veto

Can be over ride by 2/3

Cant dissolve the assembly.

**9. Impeachment & removal of president:**

Gross-misconduct

1/3 for charge sheet/ file the case  
3/4 of total members to removed president.

**10. Restriction of the President:**

Cannot hold any other office  
Can have private property

**11. The Speaker:**

No religious restrictions  
Act as president in his absence

**12. Elections and powers of legislature:**

5 year term  
Elected by B.Ds  
N.A exclusively empowered to legislate for the central subjects.  
Power to impose taxes  
Serves as a court in case of impeachment.  
2/3 majority to emend the const.

**13. Proclamation of emergency:**

President was empowered

**14. Role of Judiciary:**

Interpreter of Law & executive orders

**15. Language:**

Urdu & Bengali

**Islamic Provisions in the Constitution:**

1. Objective Resolution as preamble
2. Islamic Republic of Pakistan the name
3. 1<sup>st</sup> amendment in (1963) was the re-introduction of Islamic Republic
4. Life according to the Islamic principles.
5. No law shall be enacted against the Quran & Sunnah.
6. Muslim president.
7. Teaching of Quran & Islamiat was made compulsory.
8. Proper organization of Zakat, Waqfs & Mosques
9. Ban on alcohol, Narcotic drugs, gambling etc.
10. Appointment of the Advisory Council of Islamic by the president.
11. Formation of Islamic research Institute by president.
12. Promotion of strong unity with other Muslim countries.

**Drawbacks of the Constitution:**

1. No inclusion of the Islamic with the name of Pakistan.
2. Lack of consensus on the constitution as president influenced it. He used I the F.M Mohd. Ayub Khan not we the people of Pak.
3. He had no respect for the popular sanction.
4. Dictatorial powers of the president provided in the constitution
5. N.A with limited powers
6. Ban on Political parties

**Conclusion:**

A dictatorial constitution.

## **FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION OF 1973**

### **Intro:**

On 17 Oct, 1972, Zulfikar Bhutto, after gaining power, invited the leaders of the parliamentary parties to meet him; it resulted in an agreement called the Constitutional Accord.

N.A appointed a 25 members committee on 17 April 1972, to prepare a draft of permanent constitution.

M.Ali Kasuri elected as chairman.

A bill to provide a constitution for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was introduced in Assembly on 2 Feb, 1973.

It was passed unanimously on 10 April, 1973, and endorsed by President Z.A Bhutto on 12 April, 1973.

It came into effect from 14 August, 1973.

On 14 Aug, 1973, Mr. Bhutto took over as P.M & Choudhary Fazal-e-Elahi as the president.

### **Feature:**

#### **1. Written**

#### **2. Rigid**

2/3 majority of parliament

Approval of president.

#### **3. Islamic Provisions:**

Islam as state religion.

Pakistan name Islamic Republic

Muslim President or P.M

No law against Islam

#### **4. Federal System:**

Federal legislature like U.K

#### **5. Bi-Cameral System:**

Consist of two houses.

Senate (Upper)

N.A (Lower)

#### **6. The President:**

Muslim

Not less then 45 years

Elected by the members of Parliament

5 years term

Can be removed by resolution of 2/3 majority.

#### **7. Power of the President:**

Could issue ordinances when the parliament is not in session.

Power of pardon and the right to be kept informed by the P.M on all matters of internal or foreign policy.

#### **8. Parliamentary System:**

P.M as the head of Govt.

P.M & his cabinet are accountable to the N.A for his actions.

#### **9. The Prime Minister:**

P.M is the Chief executive of the federation.

Would be elected by the majority of the N.A.

**10. Federation & Provinces:**

Parliament has exclusive power to make laws in respect of Federal Legislation. Both parliament & provincial assemblies have power to make laws in respect of subjects in the concurrent list.

**11. Council of common interests:**

A new institution was introduced consisting of the Chief Ministers of the Provinces & an equal member of the Federal Ministers nominated by the P.M.

The council could formulate and regulate the policy in part II of the legislative list. In case of complaint of interference in water supply by any province the council would look into the complaint.

**12. National Finance Commission:**

It consists of the federal and provincial Finance Ministers & other members to advice on distribution of revenue b/w the federation & the province.

**13. Fundamental rights:**

Security of person, safe guards as to arrest & detention, prohibition of slavery & forced labour, protection against double punishment, freedom of movement, association, speech, to profess religion, safe guards to religious institutions, non-discrimination in respect of access to public places and in service, preservation of language, script and culture.

**14. Principles of Policy:**

It includes Islamic way of life, promotion of local Govt system/institution, full participation of women in national life, protection of minorities, promotion of social and economic well being of the people & strengthening the bonds with the Muslim world and to work for international peace.

**15. Free Judiciary:**

Full supremacy over other organs.

**16. Language:**

Urdu as N. Language

**Islamic Provisions of the Constitution 1973:**

1. Sovereignty to Allah
2. Name of state
3. Islam as state religion
4. Islamic way of life.
5. Teaching of the Quran & Islamiyat made compulsory.
6. Organization of Zakat & Wakfs & Mosques.
7. Promotion of social justice & eradication of social evil:-

Prohibition of gambling, alcohol, printing, publication, circulation & display of obscene literature and advertisement.

8. Muslim present
9. Muslim P.M
10. Now law against Quran & Sunnah
11. Council of Islamic Ideology:-

To make recommendations to parliament & the provincial assemblies to enable & encourage Muslims to live their lives according to Islam.

12. Reference by parliament to Islamic council to advice on any question as to whether it is or not according to Islam.
13. Definition of Muslim:

For the 1st time 1973 constitution gave the definition of Muslim.

Muslim Means a person who believes in the unity & oneness of Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophet hood of Muhammad (PBUH), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a Prophet, in any sense of the

word or of any description what so ever, after Muhammad (PBUH).

14. Ahmadis; a non-Muslim minority:

The second amendment 1974, declared Qadiani group or the Lahori Group (Ahmadis) as non-Muslim minority.

15. Strengthening bond with Muslim world.

## **AMENDMENTS IN CONSTITUTION 1973.**

### **Intro:**

The constitution of 1973 has undergone a large number of amendments.

It has lost its original shape.

From 1973 upto 2004, 17 amendments have been made.

### **First Amendment (1974):**

It made change in constitution necessitated by the recognition of Bangladesh.

### **Second Amendment (1974):**

It declared Ahmadis as non-Muslim.

### **Third Amendment (1975):**

Extended the period of preventive detention from one month to 3 months at a time.

It also extended the period of communication of grounds of detention from 7 days to 15 days.

### **Fourth Amendment (1975):**

It reduced the power of the H.C in writ jurisdiction in a way that neither preventive detention could be prohibited nor bail could be granted to the detainee under preventive detention in exercise of writ jurisdiction.

### **Fifth Amendment (1976):**

It was related to judiciary.

It allowed inter-provincial transfer of H.C judges.

The term of office of CJs of SC & HCs was fixed at 5 years & 4 years respectively.

After which period they had to retire or stay as judges in their respective courts till they reach the age of retirement under the constitution.

### **Sixth Amendment (1976):**

- a) It allowed CJs of SC & HCs to complete their term of office even after they had reached the age of retirement.



**Seventh Amendment (1977):**

- b) It empowered the P.M to submit any matter for referendum before the nation.

**Eighth amendment (1985):**

The main features of 8th amendment are listed below:

The Electoral College for the election of president was modified, to include both houses of the Majlis-e-Shoora and all the four provincial assemblies with equal weightage to each provincial assembly.

President acts on the advice of P.M or cabinet. He can send back such advice for re-consideration.

The period of giving assent by the president was reduced from 45 to 30 days.  
President can veto a bill except money bill by returning it back.

President can dissolve the N.A only when he thinks the govt cannot be carried in accordance to constitution. The period for holding elections on dissolution of N.A was reduced from 100 to 90 days.

President can appoint a caretaker cabinet after dissolving N.A.

- i. If the N.A is dissolved on the advice of P.M, he cannot continue his office.
- ii. President has the option to ask the P.M to continue or appoint another person as care-taker P.M.

President has the power to appoint Chief of Armed forces & Chief election Commissioner.

The power of president to appoint P.M was limited until 20 March, 1990, after the date the president has to invite the member of N.A who has been elected as leader of the House, to take over as P.M.

The President retains the powers to appoint in his discretion, Governors of the Provinces, but after consultation with the P.M.

Article 152-A regarding composition of N.Security Council was omitted.

Article 270-A regarding validation of laws, acts & orders of Martial Law Regime was retained with slight modification.

Membership of senate was raised from 63 to 87 with five seats from each province provided for technocrats Ulema or professionals.

Seats reserved for women in N.A were increased from 10 to 20.

The procedure for passing of vote of no-confidence was changed and the requirement of alternative candidate in such motion was omitted.

Articles 2A & 203-J were incorporated in the Eighth amendment. These amendments created Federal Shariat Court & conferred powers and inter alia on the court.

1. To decide whether any existing law or a law nearly enacted by the legislative assembly is in accord with the injunction of Islam.

2. Effective from 1990, to pass verdict on laws and steps taken by the Govt in any domain of life including economics.

#### **Ninth Amendment (1985):**

- a. The 9th amendment (Shariat bill) had intentions to make the injunction of Islam s laid down in the Holy Quran & Sunnah to b the supreme law and source of guidance for legislation.
- b. The bill could not be introduced in N.A but it was passed in Senate.
- c. N.A latter on passed this Shariat bill on 14 May, 1991.

#### **Tenth Amendment (1987):**

It declared that the interval b/w the two sessions of the N.A & senate should not cede 130 days.

#### **Eleventh Amendment (1991):**

It is presently under consideration.

Its motive is t revive the sets reserved for women in National and provincial Assemblies.

Election Order 2002 revived these reserved seats for women.

#### **Twelfth Amendment (1991):**

It provided for the establishment of speedy trial courts for 3 years (from 14 August, 1991 to 14 August, 1994) to eradicate acute law and order situation.

#### **Thirteenth Amendment (1997):**

It comprised of four amendments in different articles of the constitution.

Mainly, it deleted article 58(2-B) which had given the president the power to dissolve the N. at his discretion.

Similarly, article 112 (2-B) has also been dropped. It had vested the Governors with powers o dissolve the provincial assemblies.

Clause 1 of article 101 was amended to bind president to appoint Governors on P.Ms advice.

The article 112 (2-B) was also curtailed and president was bound to appoint the services Chiefs on the advice of P.M.

#### **Fourteenth Amendment (1997):**

1. It inserted a new article 63-A to close the door for horse trading & political black-mailing and paved the way to unseat any member of N.A who violates party discipline, code of conduct or votes against his / her party in the parliament.

**Fifteenth Amendment (1998):**

It declared that Quran & Sunnah would be the supreme law of the country & Federal Govt would take steps to enforce the Shariah, to administer Zakat, to promote Amar Bil Maroof & Nahi Anil Munkar, to eradicate corruption & to provide socio-economic justice according to the principles of Islam.

It was approved by N.A & was under discussion in senate when the incident of 12 Nov, 1999 occurred.

**Sixteenth Amendment (1999):**

It extended to quota system for another 20 years (1993-2013).

**Seventeenth Amendment (2003):**

It was passed on 29 Dec, 2003 by N.A.

On 30 Dec, 2003 senate also passed it.

**The Salient features of the bill are:**

It is called seventeenth amendment Act, shall come into force at once.

It granted indemnification to all acts of Gen. P. Musharraf since military action of 12, Oct, 1999.

The bill provided the vote of confidence in the president by both houses of the parliament & provincial assemblies.

The new law permitted Gen. Musharaf to retain both offices of the president & Chief of the army staff till Dec 31, 2004.

It also provided that president shall be deemed to be elected as president for term of 5 years on getting vote of confidence from both houses & each provincial assemblies.

The law provided that the president can get the vote, not later than 30 days from commencement of the seventeenth amendment Act.

Article 58 was amended to restore presidential powers to dissolve N.A & dismiss the federal Govt.

The president in case of dissolution of the N.A shall within 15 days of dissolution refer the matter to the S.C & the SC shall decide the reference within 30 days whose decision shall be final.

Governors were empowered to dissolve their respective provincial assemblies & dismiss provincial Govt.

The governors in case of dissolution of provincial assembly shall within 15 days of

dissolution refer the matter to the SC with previous approval of president & S.C shall decide the matter with in 30 days.

The bill empowered the president to appoint services Chiefs in consultation with P.M.

A judge of the H.C shall hold office until he attains the age of 62 years unless he sooner resigns or removed from office.

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1956, 1962 AND 1973**

#	Constitution of 1956	Constitution of 1962	Constitution of 1973
1	It contained 234 articles divided into thirteen parts and six schedules.	It contained 250 articles divided into twelve parts and three schedules.	It contains 280 articles divided into seven parts and seven schedules.
2	It was a written constitution.	It was a written constitution.	It is a written constitution.
3	It was a rigid constitution.	It was a rigid constitution.	It is a rigid constitution.
4	It was an Islamic constitution. The preamble of the constitution was based on the objectives resolution.	It was an Islamic constitution but the spirit of Islam was not there in the constitution.	It is an Islamic constitution. The preamble of the constitution is based on the objectives resolution.
5	The constitution provided no safeguard against its abrogation.	The constitution provided no safeguard against its abrogation.	The constitution provides safeguard against its abrogation and the person who abrogates the constitution would suffer the punishment prescribed for High Treason. The parliament would provide that punishment.
6	The constitution provided for the parliamentary form of government, where actual power was vested in the hands of Prime Minister. The President also had some important powers.	The constitution provided for the presidential form of government. The president had extra-ordinary authority and was solely responsible for country's administration.	The constitution provides for the parliamentary form of government, where actual power is vested in the hands of Prime Minister. But the 8 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> amendments strengthened the powers of President vis-à-vis those of the Prime Minister.
7	The President could dissolve the National Assembly on the advice of the cabinet.	The President was given power to dissolve the National Assembly at any time subject to the condition that in case of dissolution the President would also have to quit office and there would be a fresh election of both the President and the National Assembly.	The President can dissolve the National Assembly. But after dissolution he has to take the approval of Supreme Court.
8	The system of direct and joint electorate was adopted for the election of members of National Assembly. A person was entitled to vote if he were a citizen of Pakistan, not less than twenty-one years old.	The system of indirect elections through the Basic Democracies was adopted for the election of President and the members of National Assembly. A person was entitled to vote to Basic Democrats if he were a citizen of Pakistan, not less than twenty-one years old. The Basic Democrats thus elected form the Electoral College of Pakistan and this Electoral College elects the President and the members of National Assembly by a majority vote.	The system of direct and separate electorate is adopted for the election of members of National Assembly. A person is entitled to vote if he is a citizen of Pakistan, not less than eighteen years old. The members of Senate would be elected by the members of provincial assemblies.
9	The constitution declared that there would be only one house of Parliament known as the	The constitution declared that there would be only one house of Parliament known as the	The constitution declares that there would be two houses of Parliament. The upper house is

	National Assembly and parity between the two wings was maintained in it.	National Assembly and parity between the two wings was maintained in it.	called Senate and the lower house is known as the National Assembly. Every province has equal representation in Senate.
10	The constitution provided for federal system. The centre was invested with such powers as to take unilateral action in emergency and it could influence the provincial autonomy. For the distribution of powers between centre and provinces, there were three lists federal, provincial and concurrent.	The constitution provided for federal system. There was a clear division of powers between the central and provincial governments. There was a single list of central respects such as defence, external affairs, currency etc. and the residuary powers were vested with provinces.	The constitution provides for federal system. Provincial autonomy is recognized in the constitution to the good extent. For the distribution of powers between centre and provinces, there are two lists federal legislative list and concurrent legislative list.
11	Familiar democratic rights and freedoms were all provided in the constitution, with the usual qualification. All civil rights were also granted in the constitution. The judiciary was given power to enforce the fundamental rights and the courts were to decide if a law was repugnant to any provisions of the fundamental rights.	The constitution originally contained no "bill of rights" guaranteeing certain basic freedom and protection to citizens. But in the first amendment passed in December 1963, such a bill was incorporated and the courts were made custodian of the fundamental rights. The article of fundamental rights was limited and was not applicable in Tribal Areas and not to the activities covered in some thirty-one laws. Among these were the freedom of speech and press, which were only as free as the President wished.	Familiar fundamental rights are provided in the constitution. The judiciary is given power to enforce the fundamental rights and the courts were to decide if a law is repugnant to any provisions of the fundamental rights. But the article about preventive detention is still there in the constitution which is against the basic human rights.
12	Under the constitution judiciary enjoyed full supremacy over the other organs of the state.	The judiciary was responsible for the interpretation of laws and executive orders in the light of the principles embodied in the constitution but was not given the power to abrogate any law made by the National Assembly.	Under the constitution judiciary enjoys full supremacy over the other organs of the state.
13	Urdu and Bengali were recognized as national languages.	Urdu and Bengali were recognized as national languages.	Urdu is recognized as national language.
14	There was no provision given about the referendum in the constitution.	In case of a difference of opinion between the President and the National Assembly, the President might refer the matter for a referendum to be conducted among the members of the Electoral College (Basic Democrats).	The President, in his discretion or on the advice of the Prime Minister, can hold a national referendum on any important national issue.
15	Karachi was declared as the federal capital of the country.	The constitution declared two capitals of the country. Islamabad was recognized as the federal capital and Dhaka was recognized as the principal seat of the National Assembly and second capital of the country.	Islamabad is declared as the federal capital of the country.

## ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN

### Intro:

The economy of Pakistan is an agrarian economy by its very nature. Majority of population depends on it for their livelihood. The socio-economic set up is another notable feature of Pakistans economy. Almost 5% of the total population hold more than 90% of the total land resources. They have also hold on economic and political system. The economy, as a whole, is under-developed, unstable character with political imbalances.

### Problems of the economy of Pakistan:

It is confronting a number of complicated problems.

Some most important problems are as under:

#### **1. Heavy pressure of unproductive population:**

Pak, one of the highest growth rate of population, stands at 6<sup>th</sup> largest country of the world.

She stands 3<sup>rd</sup>, after China and India, populous country in low-income countries. Population is a great hurdle in the way of economic development.

#### **2. Low standard of living:**

It is a crucial problem in the way of economy.

Low standard of living is responsible for the low standard of efficiency of the people.

#### **3. Extremely un-equal distribution of wealth:**

Imbalance distribution has created great problems.

In agriculture, 90% of agriculture land is owned by 5% of the population.

Through implementation of land reforms, it is tried to change the patter but successful.

#### **4. Lowest rate of capital formation:**

Lowest rate of capital formation is due to low saving rate which leads to low investment rate.

It 18% of GDP during 2006-07.

Several schemes were introduced but due to low per capita income of the majority, inflationary trend, unequal distribution etc, it could not succeed.

#### **5. Mismanagement of the economy:**

Pakistan has inadequate economic resources but the available resources are also not utilized appropriately.

Mismanagement is common in almost every field.

#### **6. Unemployment:**

More than 70% of the population depend on agriculture.

Agriculture is capable to provide employment to its dependents at the most for 7 months in a year.

Only 30% takes active part in economic activities.

Unemployment is a serious problem which creates many other problems.

**7. Agriculture backwardness:**

Agriculture, being the main source of economy, is not developed to that extent to be fully helpful to support other sectors.

- i) Defective land tenure system.
- ii) Water-logging, salinity & soil erosion.
- iii) Limited use of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- iv) Inadequate irrigation facilities.
- v) Inadequate agricultural financing facilities.
- vi) Destruction caused by floods and insects invasion.
- vii) All these problems cause damage to the agriculture sector

**8. Industrial backwardness:**

Pakistan's industrial sector is in developing stage so far.  
It hardly shares 25% to the GDP annually.

**9. Existing of parallel economy:**

The irregular economy and black economy exist and both constitute the parallel economy.  
It includes all sort of illegal activities, and the revenue generated in this way is not accounted to the government's treasury.

**10. Burden of foreign debt and debt servicing:**

It is another serious problem.  
A major part of GDP is allocated to the payments of the debts and loans.  
The high interest rates have aggravated the situation.

**11. Political instability, lack of peace and security and severe energy crisis:**

The political instability, security lapses, terrorism have caused great problems for economy.  
The severe energy crunch is another factor.

**Main features or characteristics of the economy of Pakistan:**

Some of the most prominent characteristics of the economy of Pakistan are as under:

**1. Generally poverty-ridden:**

Poverty is reflected vividly in its low per capita income.  
Besides, poor health, clothing, shelter and lack of education and medical are other indicators.  
Majority have no access to clean drinking water.

**2. Over-Ridden by mass illiteracy**

Illiteracy has reversely affected almost every sector of life.  
Hardly 2 to 2.5% of GDP are spent on education which is very less.

**3. Dominant agrarian characters.**

Economy is agrarian character  
2/3 of population, living in rural areas and their main occupation is agriculture.  
Old and out-dated method of production.  
Rule of land lords over the resources.



**4. Dualistic character**

Economy has dualist character.

Great difference between the urban and rural areas regarding monetary system.

**5. Sever pressure of over population**

Rapid increase in population has reversely affected the economic growth.

**6. Non-conductive to develop natural resources.**

The natural resources sector of the economy is also under development for most of the resources are either unutilized or underutilized.

The contribution is hardly 1.4 % of the DGP.

Lack of technology experts are real problems in this regard.

**7. Non-conductive to create employment opportunities.**

It does not play a dynamic role (due to) in creating employment opportunities due to it backwardness.

**8. Economically backward.**

The economy is backward in its entire sector.

Agriculture, the energy, natural resources, specialization in occupation and trade are all in developing stage.

**9. Non-conductive to capital formation**

Since economy is capital-poor or low-saving and investing, it is not playing a conducive role in capital formation.

The extreme inequality in the distribution of incomes is the root cause of deficiency.

**10. Technologically backward:-**

It is vivid from high cost of production despite low money wages.

Mass illiteracy and unskilled labour.

**SUGGESTION**

1. Mass literacy.
2. Control over population
3. Introduction of fair policies.
4. Introduction of latest technologies and methods to increase agricultural growth.
5. Increase in industries.
6. Political stability
7. Security assurance.
8. elimination of parallel
9. Fair collection of revenue through taxes etc.

**CONCLUSION**

**Effect and consequences of rapidly increasing population on the economy:-**

**Positive aspect:-**

It provides opportunities of growth, industrialization, extended markets and labour force.

**Negative aspect:-**

It has created so many economic and social problems of various dimension which are affecting the performance of different sectors of economy of Pakistan.

**Some crucial problems are as under:-**

1. Increasing poverty is not slowdown.
2. Economic development efforts are adversely affected.
3. High consumption, low investment.
4. Low per capita income.
5. Poor living standard.
6. Increasing unemployment
7. Leading to environmental damage.
8. Increasing gap between demand and supply.

\*

\* industriesPakistanLackSmallEncouragementBetterEasyProvision  
Fair .

## AGRICULTURE

### Introduction:

Agriculture as a profession is as old as man itself.

It opened the avenue of livelihood for the mankind.

In, Pakistan, agriculture is the largest source of income and greatest provider of jobs.

Unfortunately, our agricultural sector is facing great problems.

Since, it has great importance; the policymakers are struggling to bring improvement in it.

### **Importance of Agricultural Sector to the Economy of Pakistan:**

1. It is a major contributor to the GDP.
2. It ensures food availability.
3. It supplies raw material to the industries.
4. It is a big source of employment.
5. It may bring industrial development.
6. It is a good source of foreign exchange earnings.
7. It ensures extended markets.
8. It has great strategic importance.

### **Role of Agricultural Sector to the Economy of Pakistan**

Largest sector of economy

Play vital role in development

Largest contributor to GDP

Largest source of food and employment

Following facts can highlight the role of agriculture in Pakistans economy

- i. It is a base for economic development.
- ii. It is the backbone of the economy.
- iii. A base for foreign trade
- iv. A major source of accommodation

### **Main Features or Characteristics of Pakistans Agriculture**

1. Low rate of productivity
2. Uncertainty of output
3. Huge wastage of agriculture produce
4. High cost of production
5. Inferior quality of product
6. Inadequate marketing facility
7. Huge wastage of resources

### **Problem Faced by Agricultural Sector in Pakistan**

1. Under utilization of land resources
2. Inadequate irrigation water facilities
3. Severity of water logging and salinity
4. Inadequate supply of modern inputs
5. Inadequate agricultural research and development facilities
6. Limited role of capital
7. Limited implementation of extension services programme
8. Low cropping intensity

9. Lack of infrastructure facilities
10. Lack of Agro-Based services and Industries

**Solutions / Suggestions:**

1. Full utilization of resources
  2. Better irrigation and water supply system
  3. Adequate usage of modern inputs  
Adequate agricultural research and development facilities
- 

**FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN**

**Important phases of Pakistans policy**

Pakistan foreign policy can be divided into 6 phases.

**1. Era of Neutrality(1947-53)**

It was era of cold war and light bipolarity.

Pakistan tried to maintain neutrality in the ongoing cold war during this period.

Pakistan was confronting with numerous serious problems.

Therefore, it was not in position to set for itself an important role in the international arena.

Pakistan was having security threats from India and Afghanistan.

Majority of the Muslim countries were under colonial subjugation therefore, Pakistan could not expect any support from them.

Pakistan had 4 options to protect its security.

1. To remain neutral
2. To rely on the Muslim countries.
3. To join the Soviet Union bloc.
4. To join the western alliance system.

The alliance was meant to contain communism.

A strong pro-west lobby was under the influence of the west.

**2. Era of Alliance (1954-62)**

Pakistan joined:

SEATO in 1954

CENTO in 1955

Defence pact with US in 1959.

This alliance offended India, Afghanistan, Soviet Union and Egypt.

Pakistan received substantial economic and military assistance from the US.

Pakistan hoped to acquire western support to solve the Kashmir issue.

Few important development force Pakistan to reconsider its pro-western stand which are:

The U-2(the US spy plane) incident of 1960

The 1962, indo-china border war

The period of alliance had pushed Pakistan heavily under the US influence.

### **3. Era of bilateralism (1963-78)**

In his period Pakistan lessened its dependence on the western alliance system and developed close and cordial relation.

Pakistan responded to soviet gestures of friendship and the relations improved considerably.

Soviet offered to mediate b/w India and Pakistan after 1985 war and played a vital role in the Tashkent agreement of January, 1966.

Its relation with Arab world grew stronger.

RCD was formed in 1964, b/w Pakistan, Turkey and Iran.

Besides, strong relation relations were setup with Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Z. A Bhutto took a tour of 20 Muslim countries of the Middle East which he called a mission of renaissance of relations with the Muslim world.

In 1972, Pakistan withdrew from the common wealth, SEATO and recognized the socialist Government of North-Korea and North Vietnam.

### **4. Era of Non-Alignment (1979-1989)**

Pakistan decided to quit CENTO after Iran withdrawal.

Pakistan joined NAM at the Havana summit of september 1979, because of 3 main reasons.

1. The changing geo-political situation in south-west Asia.
2. Pakistan did not want to remain cut off from the mainstream of political in the third world.
3. Internally, several political groups had demanded Pakistans withdrawal from the western alliance.

For once, the Pak-US relations were deteriorated because of the suspension of economic Aid in 1949 as a protest against Pakistans nuclear program.

But, after USSR invasion in Afghanistan the relations changed dramatically.

Pakistan signed 3.2(1982) and 4.02(1986) billion \$ package deal with US.

US also did not object Pakistans nuclear program in fact it received a big boost.

During this period, following were the main objectives of Pakistans Foreign Policy.

1. Friendly and cordial relations with china.
2. Better economic and political ties with the Muslim countries.
3. Policy of Non-Alignment in world affairs.
4. Security

### **5. Era of Post cold war (1990-Sep11, 2001).**

After the end of cold war in 1990, Pakistan remained isolated and was pressurized to

roll-back its nuclear program, silenced on Kashmir, abandoned in Afghanistan, and seen with suspicion in Islamic world.

The post cold war situation led Pakistan to many challenges.

The Indo-US and Sino-Indian relations were relatively getting better.

The economic and military Sanctions on Pakistan in reactions of nuclear tests on May, 1998, under Pressler Amendment worsened the situation.

The shift initiative to resume bilateral dialogue with India to have agreement on nuclear issue, security dialogue with USA and crisis in Kargil.

**6. Era of Global Anti terrorism (sep11, 2001-till present):-**

Pakistan U-turn from Taliban policy after the 9/11 incident and full support to US in war against Al-Qaeda and Taliban in Afghanistan.

The decision of support increased reputation of Pakistan in international community. Recent developments on war on terror and Pakistan's contribution.

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